SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1881.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Friday afternoon at its office, in Elphinstone-circle, Mr. J. G. Russell presiding. There was a large attendance of shareholders, which showed that the business to be transacted was not of a formal nature.

The Chairman said that now they had heard the notice convening the meeting, he would call upon the shareholder who was to propose a series of resolutions to speak to them.

Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy then proposed the following:—

That the special resolution passed on the 11th day of February, 1875, and confirmed on the 27th day of February, 1875, whereby it was resolved to wind up the Colaba Press Company, Limited, voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, be and the same is hereby rescinded; that it be declared hereby that the said Colaba Press Company, Limited, is withdrawn from Liquidation.

That the resolution passed on the same 11th day of February, 1875, and confirmed on the said 27th day of February, 1875, appointing Charles Edward Benn and Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, Liquidators, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

That the authority conferred by a further special resolution passed on the same 11th day of February, 1875, and confirmed on the said 27th day of February, 1875, to enable the liquidators to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited joint-stock company intended to have been formed in Bombay, and to have been called the New Colaba Press Company, Limited, the lands, buildings, properties, and effects of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

That all and singular the acts, matters, and things at any time since the 11th day of February, 1875, during the liquidation of the company made or done by the liquidators or liquidator for the time being of the company, be and the same are hereby approved and cofirmed, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby released and discharged from all claims and demands by the said company in respect of all and every such acts, matters, and things, and for and on account of them, or any of them, shall at all times hereafter be held harmless and indemnified by the said company, their successors, and assigns.

That Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Joseph Jefferson, John G. Russell, and Hormusjee Cursetjee be and they are hereby appointed directors for the company until the first annual general meeting to be held after the company is withdrawn from liquidation, and for the purpose of determining the further remuneration to be paid to the liquidators for the great trouble and loss of time they have suffered in the management of the liquidation.

Mr. Jadowjee Ruttonjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas said that the proposer of the resolutions would submit the grounds for his propositions, in order to give some idea to the shareholders of the benefit to be derived from them, if carried.

The Chairman remarked that as the shareholders were desirous to know how the company would be benefited by the resolutions being carried, he would ask Mr. Tribhowandas to explain his reasons to the meeting.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy then proceeded to explain the grounds in support of the resolutions in the Gujerati language.

The Chairman, Mr. Winter, Mr. Goculdas, and some others strongly protested against Mr. Ahmedbhoy addressing the meeting in the vernacular language, which they said the European shareholders present would not be able to follow. Mr. Ahmedbhoy said he was not a good English scholar. However, he would try to express himself as best he could, if the Chairman ruled that the business should be transacted, as usual, in English.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy, in support of the resolution, said it was highly desirable that the company should be withdrawn from liquidation. From the comparative statements that had been prepared, the shareholders would be able to see at a glance that the expenditure last year was over Rs. 9,000 in excess of the year before that. They had to undergo every year lawyers' and other charges amounting to Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. They could not form a new company, because they would not be able to get the lease from the Colaba Company; who had already assigned their right to Government, and the latter would never give them the right to ship their cotton free of charge. If they had to pay these charges, they would entail a loss to the company of about a lakh of rupees. They would never be able to get the lease from Government. (Question! question!) The old directors, and the committee subsequently appointed by the shareholders, had tried their utmost to obtain the lease, but failed. That was one reason why they could not form a new company. So long as the company was in liquidation, no dividend could be declared by the liquidators, and the best course, therefore, was to withdraw the company from liquidation, whereby none of the shareholders or any of the trustees would suffer. The company had effected a saving of about Rs. 13,000 on account of rent, by selling a portion of their property to the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, and besides, they had a very handsome cash balance in hand. Some of the shareholders wished to go to court to settle the claims, but he did not know how and where the matter would end, if once they set foot in the High Court. There would then be no other alternative than to wind up the company. They had, Mr. Ahmedbhoy said, the opinions of eminent counsel, which went to show that the company incurred no risk or liability, if they were to withdraw it from liquidation.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy then explained the purport of his speech in Gujerati.

Mr. DeMonte was of opinion that they should not go to court as plaintiffs in the matter. He would let the trustees go, if they liked.

Mr. Winter said thad he had heard what Mr. Ahmedbhoy had said in support of his resolutions, and he thought he could dispose of that gentleman's arguments in a few words. Mr. Ahmedbhoy told them that they could not form a new company because the Colaba Land Company had assigned over their foreshore rights to Government. Mr. Ahmedbhoy had apparently in his mind the idea that the Colaba Land Company being asked to give a new lease to the new company, had expressed their inability to do so. That was not so. All that the Colaba Land Company had been asked to do was to permit the assignment of the present lease to a new company, because the lease which this company held from the Colaba Land Company provided that no assignment should be permitted without the sanction of the Colaba Land Company. They should know that the lease held by them was for 500 years, of which thirty years only had expired. The position assumed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy was that although the lease had still 470 years to run, the fact of the Colaba Land Company having assigned their foreshore rights to Government would affect their rights under the lease. He did not appear to have considered the matter in consultation with his legal advisers, but had jumped to his own conclusion. Mr. Ahmedbhoy had also told them that all nogociations between the two companies had been at an end long since. That was not so. As lately as 1878 the secretary of the Colaba Land Company had written to their company, offering terms for an assignment.

Mr. Hormusjee Suntook suggested that the correspondence should be read.

Mr. Winter then read the correspondence, and continuing, said that their present position was just the same as it was in 1878, when the terms had been proposed. The next point was of much more importance, and one on which he believed that some of them had been misled by what Mr. Ahmedbhoy had said about the opinions of counsel. That gentleman had told them that, if the resolutions before the meeting were carried, nobody, not even the trustees, would suffer, nay, he led them to imagine that the trustees would be benefited.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy.—No, I have never said that, Mr. Winter.

Mr. Winter replied that Mr. Ahmedbhoy had told them that Rs. 13,000 had been saved to the company, and that if they were to go to court, they would be ruined. With the experience Mr. Ahmedbhoy had of the Bombay High Court, it was surprising that he should entertain such an unfavourable opinion of that court. (Hear, hear, and laughter). As to the opinions of counsel quoted by Mr. Ahmedbhoy, he (Mr. Winter) could not say what opinion Mr. Inverarity had given in the matter, but he was in a position to give the opinion of Mr. Latham, obtained on behalf of the shareholders. Mr. Winter then quoted the opinions of Mr. Latham, as well as Mr. Pigot, which, amongst other things, went to show that it was not an insuperable obstacle to the withdrawal of the company from liquidation, provided that its assets were sufficient to satisfy its liabilities. There was no necessity that a company should be wound up because a portion of its capital was lost. But it was further stated that it would, no doubt, be the duty of the directors of the company after its withdrawal from liquidation, to apply its profits, either in the entirety or in great part, to recoup the large amount of capital which seemed to have been treated as standing to the credit of profit and loss, and to have been divided amongst the shareholders. Mr. Winter then proceeded to say that the opinion of Mr. Latham, as interpreted by Mr. Ahmedbhoy, was entirely different from what it really was. It clearly told them that the trustees had a claim, and that they were entitled to be indemnified, and that the liquidators would not be safe in parting with the assets uhtil their claim had been satisfied. A claim had been made by the trustees, and the liquidators had given an undertaking that they would not part with any assets without giving notice to the trustees. Another question for their consideration was whether or not the liquidators intended to give effect to the resolutions, if carried, without going to court. Even supposing that the High Court did not interfere with the resolution to withdraw the company from liquidation, what would be their position? Several thousands of rupees had been realized by the liquidators by the sale of property which came under the head of capital. Now was it likely that the proposed directors, including the oldest and most respectable solicitor (Mr. Jefferson), would take upon themselves the risk of dividing the capital amongst the shareholders? He did not hesitate to say that Mr. Jefferson would be the last to do that, as it would bring on very unpleasant consequences. They would have to go and stand before Charles Philip Cooper, Esq. (laughter), and that would be one effect of withdrawing the company from liquidation. If the shareholders referred to the deed of settlement, they would find that all the property of the company had been vested in the trustees. If they were to withdraw the company from liquidation, the result would be that the liquidators would have to hand over all the property to the trustees, and to get the property from them appeared to him to be very much like the process of getting butter out of a dog's mouth. He (Mr. Winter) suggested that the meeting should accept the original resolution for winding up the company, and then handing it over to the new company, who would take care to be indemnified against any claim made by the trustees. In October last Mr. Lynch, their solicitor, had given a decided opinion that the liquidators could not withdraw the company from liquidation, or accede to the resolution without going to court. The speaker, in conclusion, said he hoped that for the various reasons he had stated the resolution, as supported by Mr. Ahmedbhoy, and which required under the deed the majority of three-fourths, would not be carried by the meeting.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, a liquidator of the company, interpreted Mr. Winter's speech in Gujerati.

The Chairman, in reply to Mr. Winter as to whether the liquidators would take upon themselves the responsibility of carrying out the resolution, if passed, without going to court, declined to answer the question, saying that if the resolution be carried he would consult the legal advisers of the company as to the course he should pursue. (Hear, hear.)

At the request of Mr. Winter, a note of his question, and the Chairman's answer to it, was taken down in writing.

Mr. Goculdas asked the liquidators their opinion on the subject of the resolution before the meeting. He wished to know whether it was their opinion that by its adoption the prospects of the company would be improved, and a dividend, as anticipated by some shareholders, would be forthcoming.

The Chairman.—Do you wish to know my own private opinion?

Mr. Goculdas.—No, not your private opinion, but the legal opinion, you might have taken as liquidator of the company.

The Chairman said that he had obtained an opinion as to the position of the liquidators, but he had been advised not to disclose it to the meeting at that moment.

Mr. Goculdas said in that case he would ask the solicitors of the company to explain to the shareholders their position if the resolutions were carried.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Lynch had given his opinion last year, which was unpalatable to some of the shareholders, as being distinctly opposed to their views.

Mr. Goculdas.—Then, do I understand you to mean that the solicitor now on your left (Mr. Craigie) is also of the same opinion, and that he considers that if the resolutions were passed the company, would launch into great difficulties?

Mr. Winter said that if the solicitors of the company had obtained any legal opinion, on behalf of the liquidators or the company, as to the effect of the resolutions, he submitted that the shareholders, their solicitor being present, were entitled to hear from him the opinion obtained at their expense.

Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee.—Yes, we have a right to ask for it.

Mr. Jefferson.—I protest.

Mr. Winter.—I rise, sir, to a point of order.

Mr. Jefferson.—I am perfectly in order. I object to the question being answered.

The Chairman said that opinion had been obtained on behalf of the liquidators as well as the shareholders, but he would not make it public until the resolution was carried.

Mr. Goculdas.—Sir, I protest against your ruling. You are bound to produce the written opinion obtained at the expense of the shareholders.

Mr. Jefferson said that the company had been for six long years in liquidation, and it was for the shareholders to decide if they wished to continue in that unsatisfactory state any longer. They had not met that evening to consider all the difficulties that had been arrayed before them by Mr. Winter about the liabilities of the company, but to consider whether they were prepared themselves to take the company out of liquidation. Mr. Jefferson then quoted the opinions of Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity in support of his views. Inverarity had said that if the company went to court there, would be difficulties in the withdrawal of the liquidation (hear, hear), but that if that were not done, they would be able to smoothly carry it out.

Mr. Goculdas.—Please read the whole of the opinion. Do not read only the portions which support your views.

Mr. Jefferson, after reading further Mr. Inveraty's opinion, said that the learned counsel thought that the trustees, if the company was taken out of liquidation, had no claim whatever to be indemnified, but that they would be in the same position as they were at present. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Mr. Goculdas protested against Mr. Inverarity's opinion being read, as chairman had declined to read the opinion of the counsel obtained by him on behalf of the company.

The Chairman said that it was Mr. Inverarity's opinion, no doubt, but Mr. Inverarity could give a number of opinions. That was not the opinion he referred to.

Mr. Jefferson remarked that the opinion he had been reading was obtained on behalf of the company.

Mr. Goculdas.—If so, I request you not to read it.

The Chairman said the opinion was taken by the committee recently appointed by the shareholders, and not by the liquidators.

Mr. Winter.—If so, why was the statement made by Mr. Jefferson that it was obtained on behalf of the company?

Mr. Jefferson.—The opinion was taken by the committee at the request of the shareholders. The speaker, after quoting further from the opinions of counsel, asked the meeting whether they were going to leave the company in the present unsatisfactory state in the hands of liquidators who had other matters to attend to.

The Chairman said that every one of the sha holders had entered the room with a preconceiv idea as to how he was going to vote, and it was no fruitless to go on discussing the question. Th had already had a flood of eloquence, which woul not have the slightest influence on any one of them (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

In reply to Mr. Goculdas the Chairman remarke that there was nothing in the second opinion give by Mr. Inverarity which differed from the opinion just read by Mr. Jefferson. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Goculdas then addressed the meeting as t the disadvantages of the company being withdrawn from liquidation.

After some discussion the resolution was being put to the vote by a show of hands, when Mr. Winter said that by the deed of settlement the matter could not be decided by a show of hands.

The Chairman then read out the names o the shareholders as appeared in the books o the company, and each one replied to his name declaring whether voted for or against the resolutions. It took some time to register the votes as well as to count them out. In the meantime the excitement among the shareholders became intense and when the chairman declared that the resolutions were carried, the supporters were very loud in their applause and expressions of joy. But Mr. Bunshaw said the resolutions were not carried, and a shareholder also pointed out a fatal objection, observing that, being a special resolution, it required a majority of three-fourths to be carried. This was the signal for an uproar on the part of those who opposed the resolutions, and expressions such as "no majority at all," "the motion cannot under any circumstances be carried," "they are doomed to failure," "order," "sit down," &c., were heard all at the same time, making it somewhat difficult for the Chairman to restore order.

Mr. Craigie, solicitor, in reply to Mr. Winter, said he thought a majority of three-fourths was necessary.

Mr. Jefferson asked the Chairman to remember that the votes of those shareholders alone were admissible whose names had been on the register for three months.

Mr. Bunshaw.—That is not required, I believe.

Mr. Jefferson.—I beg your pardon.

The Chairman.—I do not think, so too.

Mr. Jefferson here read a clause from the Indian Companies' Act in support of his contention. H suggested that the meeting should adjourn, as i was getting late, and the point was not likely to b decided in a short time.

Mr. Bunshaw.—The point is as clear as anything could be.

The Chairman then declared that there were 24 votes for and 144 against the resolutions.

Mr. Jefferson.—Then do I understand that you d not declare whether they are lost or carried?

The Chairman.—For the present I declar nothing.

Mr. Goculdas.—In any case, I say, these resolutions could not be carried.

Mr. Craigie.—Would you, Mr. Jefferson, send i your protest in writing? I will then consider it, an the meeting might for the present be adjourned.

Mr. Winter.—Then, I suppose that the meeting i adjourned for the declaration of the result? I do no know what other business we are going to do.

Mr. Jefferson.—Let us simply adjourn th meeting. We do not know what we shall do whe we meet next time.

The meeting was then adjourned until Friday, a 3-30 p.m.

THE MOHURRUM AT HYDERABAD.

THE morning of the 28th November (Monday), the fifth day of the Mohorrum, was ushered in, in the city of Hyderabad, by the beating of drums, the sounds of bugles and all the din which usually announces the annual procession of the Lungur. Crowds of people assembled from all parts, and by noon every available spot on the sides of the route and on the house tops, were densely filled with a sea of heads waiting in eager expectation of the "march past." Precisely at 1 o'clock the distant sound of music told of the approach of the "Huzzoor's Lungur," and soon afterwards a splendid body of horsemen, in the service of one of the noblemen, passed by and wended its way past H. E. Salar Jung's palace, and after turning round the fountain to the left, appeared before His Highness the Nizam's palace, where the elite of Secunderabad, Trimulghery, Bolarum, and Chudderghaut were assembled to witness the pomp and circumstances of Hyderabad's wealth and power, after first partaking of the usual luncheon at the Minister's palace. Next followed in succession at short intervals the city Irregular troops, with uniforms which embraced every fashion and colour that flourished from the time of Clive and Warren Hastings, and with arms and accoutrements, including almost every weapon, &c., used by warriors since the mail-coated times of Richard Cœur de Lion and Saladin. Each body was headed by its Commander in gorgeous uniforms, pranked with gold lace, in strong contrast to their tatterdemalion following who had evidently seen "the light of other days" long, long ago. These were followed by a mass o unwashed, unkempt descendents of Ishmael, armed with long matchlocks and blunderbusses, and cunningly and curiously devised weapons of destruction relieving the monotony of the "march" with the peculiar war song of those children of the desert which they chanted as they passed by in a kind of a jog trot. The police—city and suburban—came next, headed by the chief on a huge elephant gorgeously caparisoned in barbaric splendour, and if the force really and truly represented the guardians of the peace, peace and tranquility ought to reign for ever and aye in the capital of His Highness's dominions. Then followed in procession the armed retainers of the several city noblemen, who owe fealty to their prince, on horses and elephants, with horses, elephants and camels in their train, and altogether presenting a most pictutesque appearance. Thus passed away the motley crew representing the old feudal system, which still obtains in these parts, and is so totally out of joint with the times; but which the able and enlightened Minister has in vain tried to knock on the head. "The Regular Troops' march past next, and what a contrast? The African Cavalry Guards, Lancers, Artillery, and Infantry, and the appearance and turn out of these, were to the others, as chalk to cheese. Smartly and uniformly dressed, armed and accoutred, the several arms did credit to the Commander, Major Neville, who headed them. Next came His Highness' stud, and a grander one is seldom or ever seen. By twos and twos about 150 beautiful horses, richly clothed with costly trappings, were led past, and proudly did the fine animals bear themselves. This portion of the procession was rendered conspicuous by an octogenarian Arab who brought up the rear mounted on a sorry hack. The old man is the oldest in the service of His Highness the Niram, and we believe he lives among the horses. Last of all came the city swells, officers of the different departments, &c., dressed in gaudy robes, which presented all the colours of the rainbow, mounted on elephants, horse, &c., and presenting quite a Kaleidoscopic appearance. Everything passed off quietly; and, with the exception of one poor lad of seventeen years old was killed by the kick of a horse, no serious accidents occurred. Truly Hyderabad is a city of "all nations." Almost every caste and creed was represented at the *Lungur*, some of them well represented too. It was surprising to see such a large number of Arabs, and certainly as they passed by it might have been imagined that they are an unruly and turbulent lot, but experience shows that these untutored children of the desert, whose hand is supposed to be against every one else's, are of all others in the city the least troublesome, in every day life.—*Deccan Times.*

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the "Varmint" was on the move. The cover in question is not only very thick, but is terribly thorny and one in which a jack delights to run round and round, so that it was not surprising to see these tactics pursued by the varmint in question. After ringing once he attempted to break away, but an enthusiastic Nimrod unfortunately headed him back and the field had the pleasure of another turn round the cover. This time, however, owing to the burning scent, the pack hunted him in the most determined manner, never giving him a chance of lying up, and at last forced him to break away in the very direction he was wanted. On crossing the pain in a line parallel with the Poonamallee-road, he brought us to a thick tope, turned sharp to the right on reaching it, ran down a lane into the Poonamallee-road, and crossed it, then through some gardens, into a mango tope, and so to the bank of the Cooum. The hunt were well up so far, but the precipitous chasm that now presented itself made me think twice, and look for an easy place of descent. The Master, as usual, was down among the fir and up the opposite bank, with his hounds, and for sometime he and a young officer of the Royal Fusiliers were alone; however, as the hunt got clear of a line of paddy fields, a lucky turn of the jack let in most of those who had been obliged to walk slowly through the standing crops. The pack here ran their quarry into view, and rolled him over in the next three hundred yards. Time 20 minutes from leaving the first cover. It was generally remarked that the hounds were more than usually keen this morning, a fact borne out by the way they broke up the jack when given over to them. Miss Thomas had the honour of being presented with the "Brush," and if she always follows the hounds as she did to-day, it will not be the last one she will [illegible] anywhere season. As it was a long way from home with a a move was now made towards [illegible] again at Mr. view to refreshing the inner [illegible] Thomas' house, and with the exception of four or five, the field had disappeared, and were out of sight and hearing, when the pack suddenly hit off a line close to a thorny brake, out of which they soon rattled a couple of jacks, and away they went over the open plain, straight for the Red Hills aqueduct, at the foot of the embankment of which he gave us a run for nearly 15 minutes. The scent, however, got very weak, and after hanging about some paddy for a while the hounds were taken home.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.—In spite of the fact that the evening before had been spent at the ball given by H. E. the Governor, a dozen energetic members turned up at the Lattice Bridge, among whom I noticed the fair rider of the Grey Arab. The morning was clear and fine, but there had been no dew during the night, and the atmosphere was close and stuffy. A blank day at Fox Hills is very rare, but to-day proved the exception to the rule, and although the Master drew every conceivable kind of cover, the hounds could not hit upon the faintest line of any kind, and this must be recorded as the first unsatisfactory day of the season.—*Madras Mail.* TALLY-HO.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

PROPOSED DELHI AND FEROZEPORE RAILWAY.—A petition from the principal merchants and traders of Sirsa, praying that the proposed line of Railway from Dehli to Ferozepore may be constructed so as to bring that town on the line of railway, has been forwarded to the Government of India.—*Indian Herald.*

CATTLEG-GRAZING.—An attempt is to be made to establish forest and grass reserves on the extensive waste lands of the Agra and Muttra districts. This measure has been recommended by the Agricultural Department, for the purpose of protecting the cattle-grazing country on the banks of the Jumna, which suffered so severely in the famine of 1877.—*Indian Herald.*

COURTS-MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Ranikhet on the 24th October, Private John McIver, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—With having at Ranikhet, on the 27th September, 1881, struck in the face with his clenched fist, Lance Corporal John Manley, of the same battalion, at the same time using threatening language to him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"You * * * *, I will do for you. I will do a * * * * general for you;" the said Lance Corporal John Manley being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office; with having, when a prisoner in the guard room, made away with the following articles of his kit and equipment, viz., one pair of serge trousers, one Kersey frock and one blanket; and with having, when a prisoner in the guard room, lost by neglect the articles of his kit and equipment specified in the second charge. The court found the prisoner guilty of the first and third charges, and sentenced him to penal servitude for five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. He is further ordered to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following articles, viz., one pair of serge trousers, one Kersey frock, and one blanket.

At another General Court Martial, at Subathu, on the 24th October, Private Thomas Bailey, of the 2nd Battalion the Northfolk Regiment, was arrainged on the following charges:—Having at Subathu, on or about the 10th October, without orders from his superior officer, left his guard; having been drunk when on duty when on the quarter guard at Subathu; having offered violence to his superior officer, in the execution of his office, Lance Sergeant John Ashton, of the same battalion, by rushing at him with his rifle and fixed bayonet, at the same time using insubordinate and threatening language to the aforesaid Lance Sergeant John Ashton, his suprior officer, in substance and to the effect followinge, that is to say—"I'll do three years for you, you * * * * *;" and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having without proper authority or lawful excuse loosened one package of ball ammunition, containing ten rounds. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for five years.

MILITARY ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

IN continuation of our remarks of the 4th instant, and before proceeding to the second question, viz., the impossibility of obtaining properly qualified engineers in England to carry out work in India, we must recall the attention of our readers to the great failure which took place at Allahabad by which not only did a large store room attached to the Gun Factory fall during construction, but four persons were killed and seven other, seriously injured (as doticed by us at the times January 6, 1871). We feel called upon to do this more particularly as the Duke of Argyll appears from his reference to some cases in which "even the lime that had been used was pronounced to be bad," to have had this special instance before his mind at the time he spoke.

If we turn to the supplement of the *Gazette of India* for December 3, 1870, we shall find the minute of the Government of India, where it is recorded that this failure was also made the subject of inquiry by another special committee independent of the Public Works Department, presided over by Major-General Travers, V. C., and from which we learn that the cause of the failure was the bad quality of the lime used, specimens of the mortar taken from the walls only containing on analysis 6 per cent. of lime (see paragraph 20). The orders and remarks of the Governor-General in Council are as follows:

Supervisor Bartram, a fitter by trade, and a member of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, who had passed out of the Roorkee College, was removed from the Public Works Department (see paragraph 26) This man was in all probability a retired private, corporal, or sergeant. Of Major W. Jackson, the executive engineer under whom "the whole of the work which has failed was carried out" the Government records, paragraph 30, that he "is wanting in the qualities essential to a successful service in the Public Works Department, particularly in energy and power of control." . . . . "It may be further noticed that the unfitness of this officer for the important post of executive engineer is borne out by the unskilful manner in which, as brought to light in the papers submitted, he designed an ordinary scarf for a beam; the error made was a very flagrant one, evincing ignorance of the elementary principles of carpentry." Major W. Jacson was removed from the department.

Of Mr. Clarke, who succeeded Major Jackson, it is recorded, paragraph 31, that he "is not in any way responsible for the work in the walls of the building that failed," and mention is made of "the fact that he had stopped certain of the contractor's works elsewhere in consequence of being dissatisfied with the mortar," he is warned and cautioned for the future, but not degraded, censured, or dismissed.

Of the superintending engineer Lieut.-Col. C. D. Newmarch, R. E., it is recorded that he was ill at Raneekhet and Nynee Tal during the construction of the work at Allahabad, and died before the failure. Of the superintending engineer Major Cobbe, Government records that in their opinion, paragraph 34, "neglect of duty is more attributable to Major Cobbe than in any other of the controlling officers." He was dismissed from the department.

"Two other serious instances of failure of duty while he was an executive engineer at Rawulpindi have, however, been lately brought to the notice of the Government of India." Major Cobbe is therefore also dismissed from the department.

Of the superintending engineer, Lieut.-Col. Rose, it is recorded, paragraph 39, that he "must stand convicted on his own evidence of having signally failed to pay due regard to the responsibilities and duties of the important post of superintending engineer."

Superintending engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander (see paragraph 44) "has in consequence of his proceedings in this case been placed in a [illegible] lower than that in which he would otherwise have appeared." Colonel Hodgson, the chief engineer, is severely censured. His Excellency in Council remarks, paragraph 49, "that it is a blot on the administration of the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces, for which the chief engineer must be held responsible;" the lime contractor is ordered to be prosecuted, and the minute terminates with paragraph No. 54, which commences: "In conclusion, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires to record that he has received with great sorrow this deplorable history of negligence, incapacity, and corruption."

Can any record of facts be more conclusive than the cases of these two failures at Saugor and Allahabad, or can words more forcible than those of Lord Mayo above quoted be conceived as proceeding from the head of any Government, reflecting such condemnation on the management and officers of any department. It must be remembered that these military officers who showed such "carelessness and incompetence," were not engaged on difficult civil works, with which they might be supposed to be unacquainted; but were employed on military buildings which fall within the sphere of their own proper duties, and failed in the simplest details, as well as in matters of the greatest responsibility intrusted to them.

We have here not one or two isolated cases of individual incapacity brought to light by these inquiries, but no less than twelve or fourteen military men occupying every grade in the department, both Royal Engineers and staff corps officers, varying in rank from colonels to sergeants, more or less implicated, after a fair trial, conducted not by civilians but by brother officers, and we may judge them to be a fairly representative body by the fact that one has since been made and now is a chief engineer of the first-class, and one an executive engineer of the first grade. We defy his Grace the Duke of Argyll or any other person to point to such a wholesale case of professional ignorance or dereliction of duty among English civil engineers in India or any other country.

That competent civil engineers could not be obtained in England to go to India is a statement which can be disproved in many ways; in the first instance not even the Duke of Argyll will deny that there are plenty of good and fully qualified engineers in England. A glance at the face of the country, covered as it is with its roads, bridges, canals, railways, telegraphs, docks, water works, and systems of drainage prove it to be the very home of modern engineering; even if it were not on record that besides these, English civil engineers had constructed works in almost every country in the world; and that there are 1,270 members and 1,422 associate members belonging to the Institution of Civil Engineers. Again, the men sent out to India previous to 1870, of whom his grace complains, and who were selected by the open competitions initiated by the present Earl Derby and hence called Stanley engineers, are thus spoken of by Sir A. Clarke in paragraph 92 of his minute on the reorganisation of the department, when comparing their merits with those of men sent from Roorkee and Cooper's Hill. "Without going into detail, the impression left on my mind after a perusal of these reports is that the Stanley engineers stand first in order of utility. They brought with them to India, in all instances, some practical professional knowledge, and in some cases it was of a very useful order." This is the opinion of a distinguished Royal Engineer of the outcome of the men, and the system condemned by the Duke of Argyll.

It stands on record in published official papers that (see letter to the Government of India 119 of 30th of November, 1869), the Duke of Argyll, aided by certain Royal Engineers, Colonel G. Chesney and Major-General Baker, determined on the establishment of Cooper's Hill College, and that Colonel Chesney should be its first principal or head, without consulting either the Government of India or the Institution of Civil Engineers, who were both bodies pre-eminently qualified to assist him by their opinion on the subject. On being informed of the determination of the Duke of Argyll to establish the college, the Government of India reply (see letter 43 of 28th of March, 1870), paragraph 6: "We consider the success of such a college to be a matter of very great uncertainty, that it must be regarded entirely as an experiment, and that we have great doubts that any real necessity exists for its immediate establishment," and in paragraph 5, "We feel it incumbent on us to record our strong sense of the inexpediency of adopting any measures that shall lead to the creation of a fresh close service for India;" again in paragraph 15, "and we are disposed to consider that it is owing to the insufficiency of the present salary of the young civil engineers on first entering on their duties in India, viz., 200 rupees monthly, say, 240*l.* per annum, that the failure to fill the appointments in the Public Works Department offered for competition has mainly been due;" and yet again in paragraph 18, "The institution (that is Cooper's Hill College) in short would, in our judgment, be distinctly condemned if it could not be conducted on what would be an entirely self-supporting basis."

The institution of Civil Engineers addressed to the Duke of Argyll a minute on the subject of Cooper's Hill College, dated March 15, 1871. Referring to the old mode of selection, "the President and Council submit that such a mode of selection could only lead to disappointment, as it in no way tested any of the qualifications of an engineer, excepting a retentive memory and a certain aptitude for figures." . . . "The practical training of engineers attainable in any college is at best imperfect." . . . "But in the proposed college the minds of the pupils will be moulded in the same forms. There will be none of the emulation of different schools of thought and action, and none of that independence and originality of resource which have produced the best engineers." The Council, in reference to the alleged failure to obtain the requisite number of civil engineers for India, point out that proper pay and equality with other officers, and improvements in the rules of the service, would remove that difficulty.

But his Grace the Duke of Argyll should be the last to forget that there was another powerful cause at work during his administration tending to check civil engineers entering the Indian service, because it was brought very forcibly before his notice on October 27, 1869, by a deputation consisting of the President and Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, viz., the issue by the Government of India on the authority of Colonel R. Strachey, R.E., of a notification No. 242, dated August 31, 1869, in which are these words: "That in the civil engineering profession in England it is a recognised practice for civil engineers employed by public companies and otherwise, to receive, in addition to the salaries paid them by their employers, commission on contracts given out, or stores and materials ordered or inspected by them." This gross slander on a large and honourable body of professional men was repudiated indignantly at the time by the Institution of Civil Engineers, but it produced an effect not easily removed, especially when it has been found that the Government of India have taken no very active steps to do so, beyond making promises of equality of pay and position to civil engineers in India, which promises after twelve years remain unfulfilled.

Nor has it tended to allay the unfortunate feeling thus created among civil engineers at home and in India, when it is seen that the author of this gross slander, the repudiation, and denial of which by the Institution was at once regarded with "implicit confidence" by his Grace the Duke of Argyll (see letter from the India Office to the President, dated October 29, 1869,) has since been promoted from post to post, and decorated with the Star of India; until we now find General R. Strachey, R.E., the chief and trusted councillor of the Secretary of State on all public works matters at the India Office.

We believe that we have proved on the authority of the Government of India, of Colonel Sir A. Clarke and of the Institution of Civil Engineers, that the establishment of Cooper's Hill College was unnecessary, and that good men could be obtained without such expensive machinery or the creation of another closed service for India. On the 21st of October last we received a return made to the House of Lords on the cost of Cooper's Hill, from which it appears that each young man sent to India costs Government about £321; on this ground alone the college stands condemned by the Government of India (see their letter above quoted). But besides this, Colonel Sir A. Clarke, R.E., records of Cooper's Hill men in his minute on the department, that they "have really no practical knowledge of their profession, and for some time after joining the department are of very little use indeed." We think, therefore, on public grounds, and looking to the interest of the department that a return should be made to some improved system of open competition, which formerly gave India men of "some practical professional knowledge" at no cost to the State, while encouraging the pupils of the various independent engineering colleges in England, Ireland, and Scotland, who are at present shut out from the Indian service

[redacted]

MARES' MILK.

In a recent polyglot advertisement of a new medicine there appeared a Chinese version, which, after expatiating on the merits of the drug, brought its praises to a climax in the statement that it "revived the dying and raised the dead." Without going so far as the imaginative writer of this advertisement, Dr. Carrick claims for koumiss an extraordinary efficacy as a therapeutic agent in consumption and other wasting diseases. Nor is he content with bare assertions, however much they may commend themselves by their reasonableness, but cites some remarkable facts in proof of his contention. The value of fermented mares' milk as a medicine has only of late years been recognized in Europe, though two facts of Tartar life pointing to this conclusion have been patent to every traveller on the Asiatic steppes. From the time when Prince Ifor Seversky was taken prisoner by the Mongols in 1182 down to the present day, the enormous amount of koumiss drunk by the Tartars has been commented on by every European visitor to their tents, and scarcely less noticeable is the fact of their complete immunity from pulmonary complaints. The task Dr. Carrick has to perform is to show that here we have cause and effect; and while fully admitting that the life in the open air and healthy exercise enjoyed by the Tartars during the koumiss-drinking season—viz., spring, summer, and autumn—may have something to do with their freedom from lung diseases, he holds that these agencies are, after all, only subsidiary to the wonder-working koumiss. He forgets to mention one fact in his favour, namely, that Mongols who migrate to countries where koumiss is not drunk lose the strength of lung which they enjoy on their native steppes, and fall victims to consumption like other people. This, again, it may be said, may be the effect of the change of climate, but not so completely can be answered the account of the extraordinary change which comes over the Tartars on the opening of spring, when, after the winter of abstention from koumiss, they once again begin to drink their favourite beverage. "The faces of the nomads," writes an author quoted by Dr. Carrick, "which during winter become emaciated, and present a more than usual prominence of cheek-bones, undergo so great a change, and turn so plump the first few weeks of spring, that you are unable to recognize your acquaintances."

On patients sent by Dr. Carrick to koumiss establishments a similar effect was produced. "Professor T.," of Moscow, gained 14½ lb. in weight in thirty-two days, and a phthisical lady, whose name is not given, after a course of 300 bottles of koumiss in twenty-eight days, weighed 22 lb. heavier than when she began. So thoroughly is the value of koumiss as a therapeutic agent now recognized in Russia that the Government has opened a koumiss establishment for soldiers at Samara, in which, together with private establishments in the neighbourhood, nearly 1,500 patients are annually treated.

Unfortunated would-be drinkers of real koumiss have to solve the same difficulty that Mohammed had with regard to the mountain. They are obliged to go to it; and this because only of mares' milk, and that only of mares fed on steppe grasses, is it possible to make koumiss. Cows' milk is too rich, so is even the milk of European mares; in fact, the best milk makes the worst koumiss. The comparatively large quantity of fat in cows' milk is fatal, as it favours butyrous, and interferes with vinous, fermentation. According to an analysis which Dr. Carrick gives us, the proportions of nitrogenous matters and fixed salts in 1,000 parts of mares' milk, women's milk, and cows, milk are as 21, 22, 43; of fat 14, 29, 38; and of milk sugar, 57, 64, 45. It will be thus seen that mares' milk, more nearly approaches to women's milk, and when transformed by fermentation into koumiss is even more easily and rapidly digested than the human secretion. It is this which enables Tartars and others to drink the enormous quantities of koumiss which they are accustomed to take. At the koumiss establishments eighteen bottles a day is no unusual dietary, and no sort of inconvenience, immediate or future, is experienced from it. On the contrary, a "feeling of coziness quickly spreads over the whole body," accompanied, it is true, by a disinclination for bodily or mental work, which, however, is owing not to any disturbing cause to the brain, but to the purely calming and sedative effect of the koumiss. Even when strong koumiss is taken in sufficient quantities to produce intoxication, "the mildly tipsy individual is neither boisterous, quarrelsome, nor even argumentative, but prefers to be left alone, when he either lies in a dozing state, or falls into a deep, prolonged, and refreshing sleep," from which he wakes without the least sign of headache.

In appearance koumiss is a thin, homogeneous, white, effervescing fluid, having "a pleasant, sweetish, acid taste—the latter decidedly predominating—and leaving on the tongue a curdy, or rather creamy, flavour." The effects produced by it on the human frame are said to be perfectly astonishing, and the statistics given by Dr. Carrick will startle those most sceptical of its value as a remedy for consumptive diseases. Fortunately, though real koumiss—that is, koumiss made of mares' milk—is obtainable only on the steppes, the ingenuity of chemists has succeeded in so modifying cows' milk as from it to produce something nearly allied to koumiss; and to those who are unable or unwilling to travel, *via* Moscow and Nijni Novgorod, to Samara and Orenburg, Dr. Carrick recommends as a substitute the fermented cows' milk now sold by the Aylesbury Dairy Company.—*Athenæum.*

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* *Koumiss, or Fermented Mare's Milk, and its Uses in the Treatment and Cure of Pulmonary Consumption and other Wasting Diseases.* By George L. Carrick. (Blackwood & Sons

MR. LABOUCHERE'S CAREER.

◆

MR. JOSEPH HATTON, in an interesting paper on "Journalistic London" in *Harpers New Monthly,* gives the following reminiscences of the Member for Northampton :—

A representative man in journalism, diplomacy, politics, and finance, a leading proprietor of *The Daily News,* editor of *Truth,* and member of Parliament for Northampton, with the Famous Pope's villa as his country residence and a town house overlooking St. James's Park, Mr. Henry Labouchere fills a prominent position in the ranks of London notabilities. He has had an interesting, not to say romantic, career. Born in London, 1831, he was educated at Eton and Cambridge. During his two years at Trinity he had perpetual rows with the dons. Discipline did not sit easily on his shoulders. On leaving Cambridge he went travelling. Mexico was a country he desired to see. Having resided in the capital some little time, he rode off on his own horse, and with fifty dollars in his pocket. After a ramble of eighteen months he returned to the capital, and fell in love with a lady of the circus. He travelled with the troupe, a sort of "Ouida"-ish hero, and took money at the doors, or rather oranges and maize, the equivalents for coin. By-and-by he grew tired of this occupation, and went to the United States. He found himself at St. Paul, which was then only a cluster of houses. Here he met a party of Chippeway Indians going back to their homes. He went with them, and lived with them for six months, hunting buffalo, joining in their work and sports, playing cards for wampum necklaces, and living what to Joaquin Miller would have been a poem in so many stanzas, but which to the more prosaic and eccentric Englishman was just seeing life and passing away the time. He went to New York and making that city his head-quarters visited the towns round about. It occurred to him to go into the diplomatic service. He had influence, and he went into it. "There were no examinations then," he remarked, as he related this incident in his career to me the other evening, smoking a cigar at his comfortable house overlooking St. James's Park. The inference conveyed was that if there had been an educational ordeal to pass through, he would not have entered the service; but Mr. Labouchere, in spite of his political audacity and his journalistic arrogance, is a very modest man, and is full of deprecation of his many accomplishments, except when he thinks he is jarring the sensibilities of some especially moral person by relating incidents in his gaming and theatrical experiences (all of which have been harmless enough as the world goes), and then he suddenly remembers rather startling episodes of his varied career. He was appointed attaché at Washington, and could not be found. Picking up a newspaper during a journey westward, he read the announcement of his appointment to the position he desired. Eventually he turned up at Washington, were he lived for two years. During the Crimean war he aided and abetted the crimping of American citizens for the English army and was kicked out of the Legation. It was this young attaché who excited the ire of a certain American citizen who called to see Mr. Crampton. "I want to see the boss." "You can't; he is out; see me," replied Labouchere. "You are no good to me; I must see the boss—I can wait." "Very well," said the attaché, going on with his letter-writing; "take a seat." The visitor waited for a considerable time. At last he said, "Stranger, I have been fooling round here two hours; has the chief come in yet?" "No; you will see him drive up to the front door when he returns." "How long do you reckon he will be before he comes?" "Well," said Labouchere, "he went to Canada yesterday; I should say he'll be here in about six weeks."

The English attaché was fond of gambling, and he takes pleasure, when in a conversational mood, in relating his troubles and adventures over cards. He once nearly starved, he says, owing to his passion for gambling. "While I was attaché at Washington," he says, "I was sent by the minister to look after some 'Irish patriots' at Boston. I took up my residence at a small hotel, and wrote down 'Smith' in the hotel book as my name. In the evening I went to a gambling establishment, where I incontinently lost all the money that I had with me except half a dollar. Then I went to bed, satisfied with my prowess. The next morning the bailiffs seized on the hotel for debt, and all the guests were requested to pay their bills and to take away their luggage. I could not pay mine, and so could not take my luggage to another hotel. All that I could do was to write to Washington for a remittance and to wait two days for its arrival. The first day I walked about, and spent my half-dollar on food. It was summer, so I slept on a bench on the Common, and in the morning went to the bay to wash myself. I felt independent of all the cares and troubles of civilization. But I had nothing with which to buy myself a breakfast. I grew hungry, and towards evening so exceedingly hungry that I entered a restaurant and ordered dinner, without any clear idea how I was to pay for it, except by leaving my coat in pledge. In those days Boston restaurants were mostly in cellars, and there was a bar near the door, where the proprietor sat to receive payment. As I ate my dinner, I observed that all the waiters, who were Irishmen, were continually staring at me, and evidently speaking of me to each other. A guilty conscience made me think that this was because I had an impecunious look, and that they were discussing whether my clothes would cover my bill. At last one of them approached me and said, 'I beg your pardon, sir; are you the patriot Meagher?' Now this patriot was a gentleman who had aided Smith O'Brien in his Irish rising, and had been sent to Australia, and had escaped thence to the United States. It was my business to look after 'patriots,' so I put my finger before my lips, and said, 'Hush!' while I cast up my eyes to the ceiling, as though I saw a vision of Erin beckoning to me. It was felt at once that I was Meagher. The choicest viands were placed before me, and most excellent wine. When I had done justice to all the good things, I approached the bar, and asked boldly for my bill. The proprietor, also an Irishman, said, 'From a man like you, who has suffered in the good cause, I can take no money; allow a brother patriot to shake you by the hand' I allowed him. I further allowed all the waiters to shake hands with me, and stalked forth with the stern, resolve, but somewhat condescendingly dismal air, which I have seen assumed by patriots in exile. Again I slept on the Common, again I washed in the bay. Then I went to the post-office, found a letter for me from Washington with some money in it, and breakfasted."

On leaving the United States, the young diplomat was ordered successively to St. Petersburg, Munich, Frankfort, Stock-holm, Florence, and finally to Constantinople. Wherever his post might be, that, it seems, was the last place to find him. Once he received notice that he had been promoted to the first secretary of legation to the republic of Parana. He did no go thither; for, unknown to the Foreign Office, the republic in question had ceased to exist. At the end of six months he was indignantly asked by Lord Russell why he was not at Parana. Labouchere replied that he had imagined that he had been appointed a secretary *in partibus infidelium* on account of his exemplary services, and that he might enjoy the salary in Europe. The official reply was a command to start at once. Labouchere asked "whither," whereupon the government discovered that the republic to which they had appointed him had collapsed some ten months before. He was ordered to go to St. Petersburg. Six months afterwards he was heard of at Homburg. Lord Russell was once more very indignant. Labouchere replied that his means were small, but his zeal great, and that as neither his purse nor the government liberality ran to the cost of trains, he was walking to Russia, and hoped to reach St. Petersburg in the course of the year. The scapegrace who worried the dons at Cambridge it will be seen led the government a dance during his employment in the diplomatic service. There is a certain air of mischief to-day in his journalistic exploits, but he has brought to his work as a writer and an editor an amount of worldly experience and knowledge which serves him well, and enriches his chatty criticisms of men and things with a variety of way-side illustrations and incident which is the secret of the success of his style. For example, when Khalil Pasha was recalled from being ambassador in Paris because he had been posted at a club for 40,000 francs which he had lost at *escarte,* Labouchere bubbled over with sympathy for him in *Truth* and related how Khalil had begun life with £50,000 a year, but having his (Labouchere's) passion for gambling, had frittered most of it away. When he was Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg, he lost several million francs at whist to the Russians about the court, which he paid like a gentleman. "He once saved me," wrote Labouchere, "from a heavy loss, and that is why I take an interest in him. He, a Russian, and I sat down one evening to have a quiet rubber. The Russians have a hideous device of playing with what they call a zero; that is to say, a zero is added to all winnings and losses, so that 10 stands for 100, etc. When Khalil and the Russian had won their dummies, I found to my horror that with the zero I had lost about £4,000. Then it came to my turn to take dummy. I had won a game, and my opponents had won a game, and we were playing for the odd trick in the last game. If I failed to win it, I should lose about £8,000. Only two cards remained in hand. I had marked up six tricks, and my opponents five. Khalil had the lead; he had the best trump and a thirteenth card. The only other trump was in the hands of the dummy. He had therefore only to play his trump and then the thirteenth card to win the robber, when he let drop the latter card, for his fingers were of a very 'thumby' description. Before he could take it up I pushed the dummy's trump on it, and claimed the trick. The Russian howled, Kalil howled; they said that this was very sharp practice. I replied that whist is essentially a game of sharp practice, and that I was acting in accordance with the rules. The lookers-on were appealed to, and of course gave it in my favour. Thus did I make, or rather save, £8,000, against Russia and Turkey in alliance, through the fault of the Turk; and it seems to me that the poor Ottoman, now that he is at war [1877] with his ally of the card-table, is losing the game much as Khalil lost his game of whist to me. To have good cards is one thing, to know how to make use of them quite another thing.

In 1864, Mr. Labouchere contested the honour of representing the royal borough of Windsor in Parliament. He got in, but was rejected, on petition, for taking too many committee-rooms. In those days the judges had no jurisdiction over election inquiries, and there was supposed to be a broader margin allowed than there is now in the matter of expenses. A committee of the House of Commons tried the cases. The Windsor tribunal found no bribery had taken place, which did not prove them to be overintelligent investigators; for it was pretty well understood in the borough that a good deal of money had been unduly expended. There is a story told of how Mr. Labouchere eluded the examination ot the opposing counsel as to his expenditure. Asked whether he had directly or indirectly paid money for corrupt purposes, he replied that he had not. While the committee were consulting as to their judgment, Labouchere in his quiet cynical fashion observed to the council that he should have pushed his question as to expenditure. "Why?" said the learned counsel, "You asked me if I had paid money," said Labouchere. "Being obliged to answer strictly on oath, I was compelled to say I had not, as I wished to be quite correct." "How do you mean?" asked the embarrassed counsel. "You asked if I had given money. No; I had given bonds to be sold, and not being a legal tender, they were not be sold, and not being a legal tender, they were not money." After his defeat he went once more abroad, travelling in Italy and other parts of Europe, and living for some time at Nice. He occasionally wrote letters for *The Daily News* of which he had become part proprietor. He was in Paris during the siege. A correspondent of *The News* wanted to go home, had a wife and family in London, and other excuses for leaving. Labouchere offered to stay in his stead, and to this fortunate circumstance the public is indebted for one of the raciest and most realistic accounts of the siege of Paris from a resident's point of view that has yet been published. The *Diary of a Beseiged Resident in Paris,* published by Macmillan, still realizes to the reader, better than any of the histories, the conditions of Paris, its heroism, cowardice, frivolity, devotion, self-denial, and suffering during its investment and up to its final capitulation. The letters appeared in the *Daily News,* and with the graphic work of Mr. Forbes, lifted the *News* from a losing property in the haven of a fame and prosperity. "How did you get your letters to London with a marked regularity that surprised everybody?" I asked the "besieged resident" one day. "Jules Favre," replied Labouchere, "kindly told the correspondents that if they gave letters to the balloon man, he would take special care of them. I guessed that the care would be special, so I used to give dummies to the government messenger and slip my letters into the post addressed to a lady, who used to take them to the *Daily News* office. There was no time to overhaul all the private letters that went out, and mine not being open to the distinction of journalistic correspondence, got through all right." When the the *World* was started, Mr. Labouchere wrote its City articles. His first success in this new position was one that he would probably relate to you with a chuckle if you were on sufficiently familiar terms to ask him questions. It was in this way: He learned on good authority that the chiefs of the *Times* had resolved to force Mr. Sampson, their City editor, to resign his position. Labouchere at once denounced him in the *World,* and ordered the *Times* to dismiss him. He called upon the the *Times* not to delay this performance of duty, but to get rid of Sampson at once. The resignation of Sampson following quickly on the *World's* authoritative strictures and arrogant demands, impressed the city and the general public, and considerably enhanced the paper's reputation. Then followed the *World's* campaign against the money-lenders. One of the persons attacked brought a suit against the *World* —a criminal prosecution, in fact—and the case was dismissed. It was at this time that the *World* became a profitable institution. Having "an eye to business," Labouchere withdrew from the *World* and started *Truth.* The paper paid from the first. It was bright, personal, and, one might add with fairness, impertinent. The gossip was fresh, careless, well-informed, and fearless. Society is cruel. It enjoys the misfortunes of its neighbours. People bought *Truth* with desire to see who was "going to get it next," who or what institutions would be marked down for exposure. City men who were shaky trembled, snobs who were chary of their supposed dignity opened the paper with nervous fingers. Labouchere hit out right and left, sometimes fairly, sometimes unfairly, but always cleverly, always with skill, always with courage. He was threatened openly and privately with physical punishment, but his pen never wavered, and he dipped it the deeper into gall the more he was opposed.

It is not the province of the present writer to discuss the *morale* of what may be called personal journalism; he only knows that, as a rule, those who profess to condemn it most are its constant readers. *Truth* has had to fight several formidable libel suits, but as a rule it has come out of court with flying colors, the Robertson and Lambri suits being, in their way, celebrated cases. Just prior to the last general election of a deputation from Northampton waited upon Mr. Labouchere and asked him to stand in the Liberal interest for that borough. He went down and fought the borough side by side with Mr. Bradlaugh, and was returned with that other candidate. Mr. Labouchere sits below the gangway among the ultra Radicals. He is a firebrand among the firebrands, but there is certain educational polish in his style and manner when addressing the House that wins for him always a respectful and ready attention. His defence of his colleague Bradlaugh when the junior member for Northampton was excluded from the House was characterized by great moderation and discretion; and whatever views may be in regard to Mr. Bradlaugh's theology and unwholesome "philosophy," he carefully avoided any expression of opinion in regard to them. Incidental to his other ventures and adventures, the honourable member for Northampton has had interesting theatrical experiences. He owned the Queen's Theatre. Sometimes he let and sometimes brought out plays himself. He generally lost by them, but now and then had a success. Occasionally in the midst of the preparations for a new production he would go abroad. When particularly wanted by the management, he could not be found. The work went on, however, all the same, and so did the loss. Once he was advised to cram the house for a week with "orders," so that nobody could get in. The traditional "full" was posted at all the entrances. He did this on condition that after a week everybody should be compelled to pay. When the second week came the house was empty. Then the actors complained they could not act to empty benches. "Why don't you draw?" was Labouchere's reply to their grievance. "Draw!—confound it! why dont you draw." He announced Shakesperian revivals, proposing to produce one new play of the bards in splendid style every year. Notices were put up at all the entrances inviting the audiences to vote on the piece. For a long time he worked up quite an excitement by posting up the results of the voting. "This was a capital idea; it increased the number who paid at the doors immensely." Nevertheless the Queen's did not prove a financial success, and it has lately been converted into a co-operative store.

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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.
LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

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The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,219—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1881. [With Supplement.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do.	4½	„ „
Third and succeeding	2½	„ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 8-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
L. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th Dec.
— MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd „
Ex. MONGOLIA	2833	530	W. E. Thompson	24th „
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	29th „
				1882.
L. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	12th „
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th „
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th „
L. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th „
—VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd „
L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	16th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd „
L. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	T. Alderton	30th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. Brady	20th „
L. DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	16th Dec.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASSAM	3083	500	G. W. Brady	27th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 2nd, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 380	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on SUNDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.
MANILLA, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st Feb., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked a through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	265	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Sturli, 1,982 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCE effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 6th December, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 9th December, 1881, at 11 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd December, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	7th Dec.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	21st do.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very avourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S. S. HISPANIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE

BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

UNSWEETENED GIN

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each .... Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... „ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.

"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.

"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.

"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.

"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.

"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.

"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

Cash, Rs. 3 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE
AMATEUR THEATRICAL PARTY,
H. M. S. "RUBY,"
Will give an entertainment in aid of
THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS
ON
10TH DECEMBER, 1881,
AT
THE GAIETY THEATRE,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
For particulars, see hand-bills.
PRICES:

Boxes for 4	Rs. 12	0
Do. 8	„ 24	0
Stalls	„ 3	0
Pit Stalls	„ 2	0
Back Seats	„ 0	8

Tickets may be had at Mr. JONES, Gaiety Theatre.

NOTICE.

OUR Mr. MARCKS having RETURNED from Europe and resumed the management of our firm, the POWER OF ATTORNEY given temporarily to Mr. H. B. NAGLE is CANCELLED from THIS DATE. Bombay, 5th December, 1881. C. Marcks & Co.

HORSES! HORSES!—ARRIVAL OF FOURTH FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Fourth batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE and PERSIAN HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, and Ponies, &c., belonging to well-known Arab Dealer Shaik Jasim Bin Feed.—No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1881.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be held at the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 18, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of December, 1881, at 3 p.m.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON,
Bombay, 29th November, 1881. Acting Secretary.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINCHONA BARK.

OAKES AND CO.,

UNDER instructions from the DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS in charge of the Government Chinchona Plantations, will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, Exchange Hall, Madras, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1882, commencing at 12 noon.

1.—10,000 lbs. of chinchona (brown and red) Barks in lots of about 100 lbs. each.

2.—Terms—Cash.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. Cook's beautiful and rare PLANTS at Cumballa Hill TO-DAY, at 6-30 a.m.—CRAWFORD and Co.

FOR SALE, a steam-steering Apparatus from the wreck of the s. s. MacGregor. Apply to Sir CHARLES FORBES and Co.

FOR SALE, 12 wrought-iron Water Tanks, 6 feet cube. Tenders invited for one or more.—Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, fine AUSTRALIAN FLOUR, just received by s.s. Gulf of Finland, 2 annas per lb. Luxmon Balcrishna, Crawford-market, stall No. 243.

WANTED, a BICYCLE, new or second hand, must be in good order. Address, stating price and where to be seen, C. F., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, an intelligent INDENT CLERK, able to influence business, must be well up in office routine. Apply to I. C., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a good dog-cart PONY, about 12 hands, must be fast, quiet and sound. Apply, stating particulars, to JAFFER SULLEIMAN and Co.

A GENTLEMAN of steady habits can have board and lodging with a family in the Fort. Terms Rs. 50. Apply to [illegible] care of Bombay Gazette.

NEW berthon folding BOAT, complete with 2 oars, FOR SALE, holds 3 persons, 7 feet by 3 by 6. Price Rs. 100. Apply Captain T., care of this Office.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR CAKES set at very moderate charges, and of the best quality, at JOSEPH BAKER, Confectioner, No. 36, Bellasis-road.

LOST, a half-bred Spaniel PUP, brown and white. Answers to the name "Gyp." Whoever will bring him to Esplanade Hotel, will be rewarded.

ESPLANADE Mess Tent, opposite to Bandstand—Comfortable accommodation for a married and single gentleman. Rooms open to sea-breeze on every side.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Last week of the English Actress. To-night Empress Company perform the grand sensational opera Jehangirsha and Gohur.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"Lake View" to be sublet from now to 15th Feb., contains 2 sitting, 2 bed, 1 dressing and 3 bath-rooms, Rs. 60. Apply to Mr. ORR, Mahableshwar.

GLOVES.—Gent's two-button White Kid Gloves, Ladies' four-button Kid Gloves, "Swede Mousquetaires." The New Crochet Lacing Kid Gloves.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church-Gate-Street, Bombay.

BOOTS and SHOES.—White, Cream, and Black Satin Boots and Shoes, Black French Shoes, Embroidered Black Cashmere Shoes, Black French Slippers.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church-Gate-Street, Bombay.

LADIES' LOCKETS.—We have just received an assortment of finest Ladies' 18c. gold Lockets of the newest and most beautiful patterns. Inspection invited. Rs. 90 to 150. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

CLOCKS FOR ENGINE-ROOMS.—We have just unpacked a small consignment of the finest English lever clocks in brass cases, specially built for Steam-engine-rooms. Guarantee 5 years. Price Rs. 100. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MADRAS TIME.—Silver hunting lever Watches showing Madras and Local time on two separate Dials, are sold by us at Rs. 35 cash. Guarantee one year. Ditto with highly finished works at Rs. 60. Two years' guarantee. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

LOST, on SUNDAY, probably between Boree Bunder and Fort, a large POCKET-KNIFE containing button hook, gimlet, &c., &c., besides ordinary blades. Rs. 5 reward on returning it to B. A. W., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

TO LET, a commodious SHOP in Elphinstone-circle. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Kangra Valley Tea Agency, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

TO LET, a very desirable SHOP in Rampart-row. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Kangra Valley Tea Agency, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

TO LET, two shops and three airy rooms in Apollo-street. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CROTONS of different varieties to be exchanged or sold. Apply between 8 and 10 a.m. to DADABHOY MANOCKJEE SETT, Girgaum House, Opposite Portuguese Chapel.

A BAY BELUCHI MARE, belonging to an Officer from Afghanistan, stands 14-2, quiet in saddle, and good cross-country goer. Apply at No. 17, Wellington-lines, Esplanade.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

WANTED by the officers, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment at Karachi, a MESSMAN. Apply stating terms, &c., to Mess President, 2nd Battalion, N. S. Regiment, Karachi.

WANTED, for the Terdal Dispensary in the Sangli State a Graduate of the Grant Medical College. For particulars apply (enclosing testimonials) to Major Waller, V. C., Joint-Administrator, Sangli.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the ANGLO INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, has THIS DAY been removed to No 9, Hornby row.—JAMES H LATIMER, Secretary in Bombay 1st Dec., 1881.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES! Suitable as Chargers, Hunters, Hacks, and for single and double harness. Scott and Co. are now in a position to show the above horses broken to saddle and harness, and a reasonable trial given.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCEMEAT.—ORDERS are now being REGISTERED, Apollo-street and Rampart-row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	10	0
		A favourite White Dinner Wine				
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	10	8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
23	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	12	8
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
23	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	12	8
		Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
30	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin.	16	8
		This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
19	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	10	8
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
23	8	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
31	8	Haut	SAUTERNE	Very rich and fine	17	0
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOLTON & COMPANY

Have the pleasure to announce to the public of Bombay and Mofussil the opening of 10,000 most useful articles suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

SUPERIOR KID-GLOVES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

LADIES'

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Long kid, all colours, For day or evening wear	3 2	Tan calf riding gloves, The new gauntlet shape	3 2

GENT'S

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
White, French Grey	3 2	White Doe, military	3 2
Lavendar, sewn black	3 2	White Thin Buck, real	4 6
Warm Berlin Gloves	1 12	Tan Chevrette for riding, or promenade	4 6
Warm Berlin Mitts	1 12		

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, BOMBAY.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SQUARE PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

THE above makers are already favourably known, and have acquired a special reputation in the Cape and Australian Colonies, China, Japan, Bengal and Madras; and Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in introducing their superb instruments to notice in the Western Presidency.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.	STATIONERY.
PICTURES.	INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.	BINOCULARS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.	ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS.	LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

are the standard for weighing in all leading communities. Made in

VERMONT, AMERICA,

Their use is universal, their approval unqualified.

For delicate adjustment and durable workmanship they are unsurpassed.

HAND POWER AND WIND-MILL PUMPS and Agricultural Implements.

H. BALLANTINE, AGENT.
3, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY,
NEW YORK,

Manufacture 3,000 clocks per day, of every description and at prices that

CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

SELLING AGENTS WANTED.

Managing Agent for India,
H. BALLANTINE,
3, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

NOTICE.
No. S. V.-6 5268 of 1881-82.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, Western Division, up to one o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 14th December, 1881, for the SUPPLY, for one year, at this Port, by contract, of the ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS specified in a Schedule, which can be seen at this Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one year on board Indian Government vessels at Bombay.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tenders, forms of which can be obtained at this Office should be superscribed: "Tender for the Supply of Articles for the use of Indian Government Ships at Bombay."

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I. M.,
Superintendent of Marine, Western Division.
Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, Nov. 4, 1881.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY,
Limited.
BELL AND EDISON'S SYSTEM.
CAPITAL £300,000.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON.
Chairman: John Pender, Esq., M.P.

Sir Julius Vogel, K. C. M. G.	Sir Alexander Armstrong, K. C. B.
Sir William Thompson, Knt.	Patrick Carnegy, Esq., C. I. E.
John G. Bigelow, Esq.	Colonel Gourand.
William W. Cargill, Esq.	Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard.

BANKERS IN LONDON.
Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smiths, Lombard-street, E.C.
GENERAL MANAGER IN INDIA AND CEYLON,
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.

THE Company is now prepared to commence its operations in Bombay, and to connect Subscribers with the Exchange about to be erected.

The Subscription will afford oral communication as often and as long as desired between subscribers over the whole of Bombay.

The area over which a subscriber can converse will increase exactly as the operations of the Company are extended over the island.

The subscription will be Rupees Three Hundred per annum, and for this sum the Company will maintain, in good working order and condition, the line and apparatus of each subscriber.

The Central Exchange will be opened without delay.

The lines of the following subscribers are now under survey for connection with the Central Exchange, and intimation will be duly given to them, when they are connected, and the Exchange is open.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Agents in Bombay
Central Exchange, Elphinstone Buildings.

SUBSCRIBERS whose lines are now under survey for connection with the Central Exchange:—

Messrs—	Messrs—
Agra Bank.	D. S. Kemp & Co
Austro-Hungarian L. S. Co.	King, King & Co.
Benn, Ashley & Co.	Knoop & Co.
Bank of Bombay.	Lyon, & Co.
A. Blascheck & Co.	W. M. Macaulay & Co.
William, Bell & Co.	Mackinon, Mackenzie & Co.
Colaba Press Co. in Liq.	McCulloch, Betts & Co.
Chartered Bank of India.	F. Masotti & Co.
Chartered Mercantile Bank.	Oriental Banking Corporation.
Comptoir de Escompt de Paris.	P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
Chamber of Commerce.	The Port Trust.
Cotton Association, Colaba.	Remington & Co.
Ewart, Latham & Co.	Richardson & Cruddas.
Fraser and Miller.	J. G. Russell.
Finlay, Muir & Co.	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
W. & A. Graham & Co.	Reuter's Telegram Co.
Greaves, Cotton & Co.	Ralli Brothers.
Gaddum & Co.	G. W. Read.
Hongkong & Shan. Bkg. Corp.	Stigg, Sulzer & Co.
B. & A. Hormarjee.	*Times of India* Newspaper
Kelly & Co.	Tennent & Co.
Killick, Nixon & Co	Volkart Brothers.
	Vissam Ebrahim & Co.
	Wallace & Co.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st February next, the very desirable upperstoried BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, formerly in the occupation of Dr. Blanc, and now occupied by Dr. Cody. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Medow-street. House Agent.

WANTED a BUNGALOW on the RIDGE, MALABAR-HILL, furnished or unfurnished, from January next, for about six Months. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is invited to the advertisements in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, for the LOCAL SUPPLY of ARTICLES required annually by the Ordnance Department, Madras Presidency.

S. CHAMIER, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Ordnance.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer, Port Trust, till MONDAY, 12th instant, at noon, for the supply of 500 tons Cadzow, Watsons, Hartley, Graham's, Longrigg, or other approved SCOTCH COAL and 500 tons Davison's West Hartley TO ARRIVE, delivered and stacked at Malet-bunder. The rate to include all charges. The Coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN McMEEKIN, Storekeeper.
Elphinstone-bunder, 1st December, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE MYRABOLLAN or HIRDA collection of the Southren Division Forests for the SEASON 1881-82 is estimated at—

In Belgaum 5,000 kandies of 560 lbs. each;
In Kana 4,700 kandies of 560 lbs. each.

For particulars and terms of sale apply to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, in Canara, between the date of this publication and the 10th December, 1881, and NOT the END of December, 1881, as previously notified.

W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 24th Nov. 1881.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that neither he nor his Establishment under the title of W. ANNUNCIATION & Co., at Kalbadavie, has any interest in, or connection with, the Establishment recently opened on the Belasis Junction-road at Byculla in the name of E. Annunciation & Co., Sculptors and Undertakers, and that neither the undersigned nor the abovenamed Establishment at Kalbadavie will be responsible for any debts and liabilities contracted by his son JOHN JOSEPH ANNUNCIATION, Junior, in respect of the Establishment and its business at Byculla.

J. J. ANNUNCIATION.
Bombay, 1st December, 1881.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st December, 1881, the section of the line from NUSSEERABAD to CHITOR will be OPENED for passenger traffic.

This will connect the Rajputana Railway with the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railways, and direct communication will consequently from this date be established between Ajmere and stations on the latter line.

For the timing of the trains and other particulars see public Time Bills.

By order,
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Ajmere, Traffic Superintendent's Office, dated 28th October, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 12,000 TEAK-WOOD BRAKE BLOCKS to be delivered as required from time to time from 1st Jan., 1882.

Templets of the Brake Blocks can be seen, and specification with particulars obtained, by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks" will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (gun fire), on 20th December, 1881, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government paper.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as Security—one-half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN STEELL,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd November, 1881.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR GENERAL AND SMALL STORES AND OILS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Ajmere, up to the 22nd proximo for the supply of the GENERAL and SMALL STORES and OILS required by this Railway during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1882.

Particulars of the required supplies, forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 on application to the following officers:—

The Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Agra; the Storekeeper, Holkar and Sindia Neemuch State Railways, Khundwa; and the Depôt Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Sabarmati.

Undersigned is at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items in the same tender. Stores are to be delivered at Agra Cantonment, Khundwa, and Sabarmati Depôts free of all charges, and subject to approval as per conditions of form of tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Capt., R. E. and Major.
Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway

LADIES'
BLACK LAWN-TENNIS SHOES,
WITH INDIA-RUBBER SOLES.

A new consignment just unpacked.

		Rs.	
Black Morocco	per pair	9	8
Black Kid	„	„ 9	0
Brown Canvas	„	„ 10	8

A worn shoe is the best guide for size.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!!
FREE AND FOR NOTHING!!!
A MAGNIFICENT GENTLEMAN'S WATCH.
A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF BRACELETS.
A HANDSOME LOCKET AND RING.

NO. 1. To one of the buyers of a packet of assorted Christmas and New Year's Cards for Season 1881-82 (every Card different). Price, Rs. 8. The Gentleman's Watch will be presented gratis.

No. 2. To one of the buyers of a packet of assorted Christmas and New Year's Cards for Season 1881-82 (every Card different). Price Rs. 5. The pair of Bracelets will be presented gratis.

No. 3. To one of the buyers of a packet of assorted Christmas and New Year's Cards for Season 1881-82 (every Card different). Price, Rs. 3. The Locket and Ring will be presented gratis.

Every purchaser not only secures for himself a magnificent packet of 'Xmas and New Year's Cards from the most celebrated houses (a selection which cannot be equalled at the price), but also a chance of winning one of the above handsome prizes.

Presentations will be made on the 24th December, and the name of each lucky purchaser will be published.

Cash in every case must accompany order or instructions to send per Value Payable Post, and as the applications are very numerous, purchasers are strongly advised to lose no time in forwarding at once, in order to prevent disappointment. Please write address distinctly, and state value and No. required.

G. SCOTT & Co.,
Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—Single Christmas and New Year's Cards can be had from As. 2 to Rs. 20 each.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION to be held on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. Blascheck & Co. will propose the following Resolution, viz:—

That Rules XXII. and XXVIII. of the Rules and Regulations of the Association be cancelled, and the following Rules be adopted.

XXII.—No contract for the delivery of cotton shall be cancelled on any ground whatever. All cotton so sold shall be ready and tendered for delivery not later than twelve o'clock on the last day specified in the contract. Should the seller omit to make a tender within the time prescribed and fail to do so after receipt of notice, then the buyer shall have the right after noon on the day following to invoice the contract back to the seller at the market rate of the day of the cotton sold with a fine of five rupees per candy added.

XXVIII.—If any cotton tendered shall be found on arbitration to be inferior to the quality sold, the buyer shall be bound to receive it at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, provided the inferiority be less than half a class. If the inferiority of the tender amount to half a class or more, or if any part of the tender be a full class or more below the quality sold, or if it contain short-stapled descriptions, or if it be fraudulently packed or damaged, or otherwise not of the denomination sold, then the buyer shall have the option of taking it at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, or of invoicing it back to the seller at the market value of the day of the cotton contracted for, with a fine of not more than five rupees and of not less than two rupees per candy added.

The seller cannot withdraw a tender once made and submitted to arbitration.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SEASON 1881-82.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss Eliza Gordon, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Rose Foote, Mr. F. Merer, Mr. G. Foote, Mr. A. B. Tapping and Mr. L. Ward sailed for Bombay on November 23, and that the season will commence on December 24.

Plan of the seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

THE time for receiving Tenders for LEASING the GINNING FACTORIES of this Company is extended to the 15th instant.

HEERJEEBHOY H. SHROFF,
Chairman of the Board.
Elphinstone Circle, 5th Dec., 1881.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited,
in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 9 instant, at 3-30 p. m., Bombay time.

JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH,
Bombay, 5th December, 1881. Liquidators.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ALL-COMMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between
1st January to 15th February, 1882.

FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th and 15th December, 1881, and 15th January, 1882.

AUCTION SALE OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S S. S. CHINA.

UNDER instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Auction at the Prince's Dock, at 3 p. m., on MONDAY, the 12th December, the S. S. CHINA, 2016 tons, 400 H. P., Built by Mr. John Laird of Birkenhead. She is fitted with compound engines of 400 H. P. by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, with cylinders 43 and 97 inches, and has tubular boilers. Her dimensions are, length 280 feet, breadth 36 feet, depth 30 feet.

For further particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the P. and O. Company, or to
MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, as under:—SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 3 o'clock p. m.; QUARTERLY and SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS, at 4 o'clock p. m.

The SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING called for THIS DAY, but not held for want of a quorum of members, will be held here on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk. Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 5th December, 1881.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS CO., Limited,
in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of nine per cent. per annum for the year ending 31st December, 1880, will be paid on the Preferential quarter shares in this Company at the office of the Company on the 12th day of December, 1881, to the persons in whose names the shares stand in the registered list of shareholders on the above date.

The Transfer-books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES,
MUNCHERJEE M. BHOWNUGGREE,
JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 5th December, 1881. Liquidators.

THE INTER-OCEANIC STEAM YACHTING COMPANY'S Steam Yacht CEYLON, formerly one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, being now on her cruise round the world, is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 31st of December, and is timed to leave that port on January 2nd, 1882. She will visit various ports in India, including Colombo, Madras and Calcutta; thence about the 21st January to Penang, Singapore, Manilla, Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Yokohama; from thence down to Honolulu, and across to San Francisco, whence she will sail on or about the 19th April 1882, and proceed southward, calling at various ports, through the Straits of Magellan to Monte Video, Rio, Bahia, Cape de Verde, Canaries, Madeira to Southampton, where she is expected to complete the cruise somewhere about July 20th, 1882.

The Ship carries no cargo, is replete with every luxury, and has the Tunbridge Wells parade band on board.

For passage money, &c, apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay, or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation
Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 1,00,000 maunds of GOVENMENT SALT lying in the Talukas of Goa, Bardez and Salsette will be SOLD by AUCTION at Pangim at 11 o'clock on the 17th December, 1881, on the conditions mentioned below:—

The salt will be sold by entire passes. Each pass is distinguished by its own particular number. Information as to the approximate contents of each pass will be given at the time of the auction, but may previously be obtained at any time on application to the British Agents at Pangim, Pilernum and Chinchinum, or to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue at Goa.

Bids will be taken in the shape of offers of a rate per maund for the actual outturn of each pass as ascertained by weighment at the time of removal. Persons whose bids are accepted must forthwith deposit with the Officer holding the auction amounts calculated at the rate of two annas per maund on the estimated contents of the passes they purchase, which amount will be forfeited to Government if the salt is not removed after payment of full duty on or before the 6th February, 1882.

The whole of the 1,00,000 maunds salt will be sold absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder.

The removal of the salt will be subject to the payment of duty at the full prescribed British Excise rate for the time being and to the customary regulations respecting the removal of salt from British salt-works in Goa.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Acting Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue.
Camp Rutnagiri, 2nd December, 1881.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—An effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping-cough, Hoarseness, &c., an excellent and safe preparation for children, being free from any dangerous or injurious drugs. Re. 1 per bottle.

DENTALINE.—An excellent mouth-wash and dentifrice; only requires to be used once to be appreciated. Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			Rs 9-0 per keg.
Do.	F	do.	„ 12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8 per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	„ 9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 11-0 do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	„ 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	„ 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	„ 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 13, 1881. Sole Agents.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, EVENING, DEC. 5.

REUTER'S telegrams of Saturday quote no alteration in any article; loans, silver, and discounts were all unchanged. Cotton quotations were unaltered, but there seems to have been less animation in the Market, partly perhaps on account of its being a Saturday.

The Bank of Bombay returns for the week do not shew much change in its position. They cannot be said to be unfavourable; at the same time they do not point to easier money. The principal changes are:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	7,81,734
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	„	17,441
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	8,15,573
Cash Credits and Loans on Government and other Securities and Merchandize	Inc.	„	2,11,011
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	6, 17
Cash Balances with Correspondents	Inc.	„	3,47,478
Cash and Currency Notes in hand	Dec.	„	2,97,146

The rate of discount is very firm, and to-day's Calcutta telegrams report an advance of 1 per cent. in the Bank of Bengal rates. The tendency here is not to greater ease. The Bank of Bengal rate on demand Loans is now 7 per cent., and it has had the effect, for the time, of depressing Government Paper. The public telegram from Calcutta quotes 4 per cents. at 101½, but private messages do not give it so low. Here the market has also given way, in sympathy with Calcutta, to some extent, and we cannot quote 4 per cents. above 101 11-16 to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET generally is quiet, without much alterations in rates. Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 50 per share, which we now quote Rs. 2,450. Mofussil Press has advanced from Rs. 310 to Rs. 315 per share.

Spinning Companies are dull, and in three or four cases we reduce our quotations Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

EXCHANGE in England has been very firm all day; a large business has been done, and rates may be quoted 1-32 higher all round. We now quote as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1-8d.
Do Telegraphic...	1 7 15-16 to 31-32
3 Months' Credits	1 8 5-32
3 Do. Documents	1-8 5-16
3 Do. Credit on Paris	2-13½
3 Do. Documents on Paris	2-14

We have also heard of a large sale of Telegraphic Transfer by a private firm at 1-8d.

The COTTON MARKET here is very firm, but no great amount of business has been put through. Buyers are not much disposed to go on at Saturday's rates, and sellers will not, meet them with any reduction. Good Broach has changed hands at Rs. 234 for March delivery, and Good Hinganghat at Rs. 234 for December. Sellers are asking Rs. 212 for Good Oomras, but buyers will not give the rate asked, and no business has been done in them that we have heard of. Good Faizpoor, however, has changed hands at Rs. 208 for January delivery.

FREIGHTS.—The tendency in all positions is towards weakness. The Wistow Hall has accepted 1-17-6 for cotton to Liverpool for immediate shipment, and we have heard of a large engagement for January shipment of cotton to Liverpool by one of the regular lines at 1-16-3 per ton.

In IMPORTS we have nothing new to say. The demand in the Bazaar is reported to be rather better for piece-goods, but it has not yet reached first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	746¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	810
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215xd

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 hares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	370
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	139
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	655
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	900
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 45	785
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	940
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	700
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs.73-8	700
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,095
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,120
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	985
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	1,925
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	525
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,420
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	245
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,220
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	950
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,090
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	780
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	370
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,105
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	645
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	975
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	Rs. 50	720

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	990
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	450
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	25 p. s.	590
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	440
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	50
Colabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,165
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,275
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	465
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	445
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	315
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	190
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	1,425
& Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,050
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	470
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	505

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	160x. 150x.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,450
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	115
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	350
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,025nl
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	3½	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	890
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000	..	25	..	14

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 3rd December, as compared with the statement of 26th November:—

	Nov. 26. Rs.	Dec. 6. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,60,887	55,42,621
Do. do. at Branches	12,25,994	12,43,435
Other Deposits	1,85,27,149	1,77,11,576
Post Bills	11,273	11,273
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,70,073	3,51,457
	3,71,20,376	3,70,85,362
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	55,48,305	52,58,618
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	10,37,670	13,34,144
Loans, on Security of do.	1,06,47,187	1,05,61,724
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,304	916
Bills Discounted	97,61,234	97,54,717
Stamps	2,871	2,841
Dead Stock Rs. 5,49,445		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,25,000	3,24,180	3,24,445
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,35,327	6,82,805
Cash and Currency Notes	94,62,298	91,65,152
	3,71,20,376	3,70,85,362

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·882
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	60·3
Relative humidity of Air	·513
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	72·8
General Direction of Wind*	E, ENE, E, ENE, NE. NW, N, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	339

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Royal Welsh, 966 tons, Captain S. W. Pearse, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Marseilles (9th Nov.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE barque Ziani, 943 tons, Captain John Jenkins, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Rangoon (3rd Sept.), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE barque Galatia, 1,330 tons, Captain W. Pearson, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (27th Oct.), brought a cargo of 1,702 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshall.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Coast and Cutch, with 125 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ebram and 125 deck passengers.

THE steamer Black Watch, 935 tons, Captain John MacPherson, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Genoa (7th Nov.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. MacCulloch, Beyts and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
4	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Dec. 2.
5	Calcutta (s)	Phillips	Kurrachee, Dec. 2.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Royal Welsh, to Marseilles.
Steamer Black Watch, to Marseilles.
Steamer Hispania, to Liverpool via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pelwan, to Kattywar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
29	Ethiopia (s)	Melville	Bombay, Nov. 2.
	Ellen Stuart	Patterson	London, Aug. 12.
	Belstanes	Hughes	Liverpool, Aug. 4.
30	Eldorado (s)	Stevenson	London, Oct. 19.
	Eastminister	Massey	Mauritius, Oct. 4.
	May Queen	Raitt	Natal, Oct. 13.
	Alert	Torngren	Port Natal, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29.—Steamer Shahzada, a steamer and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

Nov. 30.—2 steamers (numbers undistinguishable). Ship Dallam Tower. Barque Tycoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.		
2	Shahzada (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—20 cases sewing machines, H. A. Geyer; 7 cases confectionery, James Pearse; 25 cases sulphuric acid, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 40 cases stout, Eduljee Bezonjee; 50 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee.

Clan Murray (s)—500 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 50 casks tar, Tyebally Adomjee; 300 boxes bar soap, Ahmedally Shaik Adum; 10 bales corks, Shapoorjee Rustomjee.

Wistow Hall (s)—10 cases soap, Surufally Heptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Helen Newton (s)—17 cases shots, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.

Surat (s)—10 cases provisions, John Fleming and Co; 3 qr casks sherry, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Gulf of Suez (s)—4 casks brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Bretton Hall (s)—18 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Corsica (s)—11 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Sheikh (s)—49 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—295 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

William Douglas—2,000 boxes kerosine oil, Wallace and Co.

Broombangh (s)—60,070 boxes kerosine oil, James William.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—1,600 cwts. wheat, Hunsraj Pudumsee; 1,000 cwts. wheat, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co.; 246½ cwts. myrabolams and 63 bales hemp, Khetsee Muthra; 32 bales wool, Jeevraj Damjee; 15 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 129 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 5 bales cotton, M. D. Cama; 750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 95 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaiwat; 2 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co.; 118 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 101 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 6 bales cotton, Kevul Tricom; 140 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 71 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 292½ cwts. myrabollams, Goculdass Jethanee; 109 cwts. myrabollams, Jetta Purshotum; 117 bales cotton, Bhozraz Nurpal & Co.; 61 bales cotton, Mooljee Velljee & Co.; 100 bales cotton and 55 bales wool, Pelly & Co.; 47 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 6 bales cotton, Tuluckchund & Shapoorjee; 350 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.; 45 bales wool, Motti Jaitha; 234 cwts. wheat, Malsee Corsee; 42 bales wool, Narronjee; 1,000 cwts. wheat, Kilick, Nixon & Co.

Iris (s)—4,000 cwts. wheat, Versee Dewsee; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.; 170 bales Cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 1,600 cwts. wheat M' Lukhumsee.

Hispania (s)—1,600 cwts. wheat, Soorjee Jeewandass; 4,800 cwts. wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 165 bales hides, the A. H. Lloyd & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Finland (s)—28 cases tea, David Sassoon & Co.; 112 cwts. olibanum, R. Mahomed; 500 cwts. myrabollams, Jairam Dayal; 101½ cwts. cuscus root, Jetsee Bhimsee; 9 bales skins, Esmali Gangjee & Co.; 14 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 4,000 cwts. wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 20 bales skins, Lang, Moir & Co.

Ravenna (s)—62 cwts horns, Malloo Callian; 14 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsey; 11 bales hides, Vullyjee Ebramjee; 6 bales hides, Ewart, Latham and Co; 3 pieces ivory, Nenseebhoy Gangjee; 6 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Bhogabhoy; 1 bale skin, 1,825 packages tea, 185 packages tabacco, 102 packages shells, 5,363 slabs tens, 234 packages cocoon, 335 packages silk, 51 packages m.-o'-p shells, 91 packages nutmegs, 153 bags sago flour, 65 packages bambir and 452 packages gum, the P. and O. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Thassaly (s).—400 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 382 packages baskets shells, 253 bags tapioca, 20 cases preserves, 118 packages dammer, 5 cases gum, 453 packages cowres, 7,190 bundles rattans and 56 packages canes, the A. H. Lloyd and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa (s)—100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1 case cheroots, 11 bales skins, 21 chests indigo and 1 package fans, the P. and O. Co.

Calipso (s)—250 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 10 bales skins, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Malwa (s)—200 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

Vorwaerts (s)—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa (s)—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Calipso (s)—108 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

Vorwearts (s)—505 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Royal Welsh (s)—195 cwts horns, L. Singer and Co; 32,800 cwts wheat. 300 cwts groundnuts and 3,250 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Black Watch (s)—32,800 cwts wheat and 4,062½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Calipso (s)—13 pots rosa oil and 3 pots koolfa oil, Hajee Mahomed Ebram and Mahomed Jaffer; 50 boxes tea, the A. H. Lloyd Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Malwa (s)—11 chests indigo and 1 chest silk, the P. and O. Co.

Calipso (s)—15 bales silk and 10 bags coffee, the A. H. Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Oxford (s)—1,232 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Ravenna (s)—122 packages mattings and 17 packages tea, the P. and O. Co.

FOR SALONICA.

Calipso (s)—105 cwts. gingelly seed, J. Divar & Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Malwa (s)—26 chests indigo, the P. & O. Company.

Calipso (s)—55 cwts. coffee, 18 cwts. turmeric, 25 packages cocoanuts, 3 cwts. benjamin, 1 cwt. confectionery, 1 cwt. cardamoms, and 1½ cwt. nutmegs, Essac Sallay; 6 packages tea and 2 cases bangles, the A. H. Lloyd & Company.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kerbela (s)—140 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Amooluckchund; 289 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luximondass.

FOR SUEZ.

Calipso (s)—8 boxes chinaware, 11 packages silk, 24 cases bangles, the A. H. Lloyd & Co.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

418-81—Hearn, C. and L.—Dossa Kirpal vs Arut Kirpal.
461-81—In person—Hukmajee Rungjee and others vs Teka Heerajee and another.
465-81—Hore, C. and B.—Vessa Okha and others vs Mahadowrao Bhaskerjee.
475-81—Shapurjee and T.—Doongersey Vundrawan and another vs Muljee Hunsraj.
480-81—Hore, C. and B.—Raghoonath Anunda and others vs Mahadowrao Bhasker.
484-81—Ardesir and H.—Eduljee Nusserwanjee vs Alexander Allan.

LONG CAUSES.

62-80—Tobin and R.—Lulloobhoy Pranvulubdass vs Bhoocandass Viibhoocandass and another—Tyabjee and D.—Part heard.
450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.
403-81—Payne and G.—Toolsa Nathayjee vs Moreba Govindjee and another—Part heard.
563-80—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and another vs Ahmed bin Esa Khaliffa—J. Macfarlane.
208-81—In person—Cullian Govind vs Ramchundra Sewjee and others—In person.
48-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Amioodin Abdool Latiff vs Hawabbee and others—M. M. Munshi.
471-80—M. M. Munshi—Ramjee Ballajee vs Thucker Purshotum Cullianjee—H. Bicknell.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

185-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Khetsey Crustna and others.
406-81—Tyebjee and D.—Framjee Hoosungjee vs Canjee Dayal.
455-81—Smith and F.—Morarjee Dewjee vs Jamsetjee Bezonjee Choksey and another—Payne and G.
459-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Valabhoy Lalloobhoy vs Abdulali Dawood Khan.
460-81—In person—Nathoo Lalljee and others vs Tarachund Patam c.

LONG CAUSES.

254-80—H. Bicknell—Thucker Purshotum Kullianjee vs Ramjee Ballajee and another—M. M. Munshi—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2.

Murray, Major, Glaucestershire, on leave, from Quetta.

DECEMBER 3.

Stace, Major, Pol. Dept., on duty, from Sawuntwari.
Beale, Lieut., 12th Bombay N. I., on sick leave.

DECEMBER 4.

Bethell, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Kirkee.
Hugh-Gough, Col., 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Umballa.

DECEMBER 5.

Manuckjee E. Reporter, Surg., on leave, from Hoshungabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 3.

Wooldridge, Major, Asst. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry, on duty, to Malligaum.
Stace, Major, Pol. Dept., on duty, to Kattywar.

DECEMBER 4.

Steel, Lieut. and Adjt., E. Yorkshire, on leave, to Delhi.

DECEMBER 5.

Hamilton, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on duty, to Poona.
Anderson, Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Beale, Lieut., 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Coonoor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, December 5.

There will be parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, at the Oval near the Band-stand at 7 a.m., Madras time. All members are requested to attend.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to G. Company:—Vols. F. Silver, A. Thomson, and J. W. Watson.

The usual monthly meeting of the regimental committee will be held at Head-Quarters this day, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 6 p.m. (Madras time).

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 30.)

Capt. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Asst. Comr., to act as cantmt. Magte. of Barrackpore, and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantmt., from afternoon of 11th Oct. last, vice Major W. Hopkinson, on leave.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, Dist. and Sess. Judge of Shahabad, to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge of Cuttack.

Mr. J. Tweedie, Dist. and Sess. Judge of Dacca, to act as Dist and Sess. Judge of Shahabad.

Mr. G. A. Stack, Profr., Dacca College, to officiate as Principal of the Krishnaghur College, vice Dr. G. Watt, on deputn.

Mr. J. A. Martin, Profr., Kirshnaghur College, officiated as Principal of that Institutions from 27th Oct. to the 15th Nov.

Surg. J. Lewtas to act as Civil Surg. of Hazareebagh, during absence of Surg. R. Cobb.

Mr. E. G. Chester, Asst. Consvr. of Forest, First Gde., is transfd. to the Darjeeling Forests Divn. vice Mr. H. H. Davis, Dy. Consvr., of Forests Secd. Gde., who will proceed to Orissa for the examn. and demarcation of the forests of the Angul Mehal.

The Lieut.-Govr. accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. Stewart Tweedie of his apptmt. of Hony. Magte. for the Sasseram Bench, Shahabad.

Mr. J. H. Toogood, Exe. Engr., Fourth Gde. tempy. rank, Arrah Divn., is granted privilege leave for one months.

Mr. E. H. Clementson, Asst. Engr., Secd. Gde. is posted to the Tirhoot Ste. Rlwy.

Mr. Horace Bell, Supdg. Engr. Class II (tempy. rank), is apptd. as [illegible]-in-Chief of the Dacca and Mymensingh Rlwy. [illegible]eys from 1st Dec.

Dr. E. H. Faulner, Asst. Engr., Secd. Gde., is tansfd in the interest of the public service from the Calcutta Workshop to the Secd. Calcutta Divn. which he joined on afternoon of 16th Sept.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. D. Leman to act as Collr. of Sea Customs and of Madras Dist., and Protector of Emigrants during the absence of Mr. R. J. Melville, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. A. J. Stuart to act as Collr. and Dist. Magt. of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr. W. Wilson, on other duty or until further orders.

Mr. J. Lee-Warner to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Nellore during the absence of Mr. W. F. Grahame, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Turner to act Sub-Collr. and J.-Mag. of Bellary during the absence Mr. W. A. Happell, on leave, or until further orders but to continue to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge of Madura until relieved by Mr. Hutchins.

Mr. W. J. Tate to be Asst. and to act as Head Asst. to the Collr and Dist. Magte. of Nellore during the employment of Mr. L. McIver, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. L. Moore to be Asst. and to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte. of Kurnool during the employment of Mr. W. J. Tate, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. A. F. Cox to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte. of Trichinopoly during the employment of Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. S. H. Wynne to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte. of Godavari during the employment of Mr. T. Weir, on other duty, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Members of the Madras C. S. have been granted extensions of leave by the Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Mr. H. T. Knox, for three months on sick certificate.

Mr. J. Twigg, for six months on sick certificate.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as Members of the Madras C. S. from the 25th Nov. the date of their arrival at Madras:—

Mr. A. F. Richards, Mr. H. A. Stuart, and Mr. M. D. Bell.

Mr. G. W. Dance is admitted as a Member of the Madras C. S. from the 27th Nov. the date of his arrival at Madras.

Mr. A. J. Stuart, M. C. S. reported his return from furlough and arrival at Bombay on the 22nd Nov.

The services of Capt. W. H. Curzon. Wyllie, B. S. C., C. I. E., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Mr. L. Forbes, Dist and Sessions Judge of Bellary, returned to duty on the morning of the 17th Nov. and departed on the afternoon of the same day, to take up his appointment as member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O. Cannan, Asst. Comr. of Salt Revenue, Malabar, private affairs leave for six months.

Mr. E. G. Ricketts, Dy. Collr in charge of the Treasury, Godavari Dist., privilege leave for one mouth and eleven days.

Mr. G. Hadfield, Probry. Asst. Consr. of Forests, Tinnevelly, leave for three months of medical certificate.

Mr. W. C. F. Leggatt, Inspr, Madras Salt Depot, to as Asst. Comsr. of Salt Revenue, South Canara Dist. during the absence of Mr E. Millett, on leave or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army.—

25th Regt. N. I., Jamadar Mootooveroo, to be Subadar and Havildar, Vyapoory, to the Jemadar from 21st Oct.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army.—

27th Regt N. I., Subadar Syed Emaum "(Bahadoo)" to be Subadar Major and Jemadar Ramasawmy to to be Subadar from 15th Oct.

27th Regt. N. I., Jemadar Mahomed Eoossain to be Subadar from 1st Nov.

27th Regt. N. I., Havildar Venketachellem to be Jemadar from 4th Oct.

27th Regt. N. I., Havildar Narrian Sing to be Jemadar from 15th Oct.

27th Regt. N. I., Havildar Sheik Ebram to be Jemadar from 1st Nov.

The undermentioned Officer is permittted to retire from the service from the 30th Nov. Subject to H. M.'s approval.—

Lieut-Col (Bt. Col.) J. L. Benwell., S. C. £465,5,0 £ 375,7,0 England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 3.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, Comsr. of the Lucknow division, to officiate as Judicial Comr. of Oudh, with effect from the date on which he receives charge of that office and until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Quinton, C. S., who has reported his return from furlough, to officiate as Comsr. of the Lucknow division during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. J. Sparks, or until further orders.

Major F. M. Newbery, City Magte., Lucknow, to be on special Duty in connection with the Agricultural Meeting and Exhibition to be held at Lucknow.

Mr. G. R. Irwin, Asst. Comsr., Lucknow, to officiate as City Magte. of Lucknow during the deputation of Major F. M. Newbery on special duty.

Mr. G. E. Crawford to be a Lieut. in the Cawnpore V. R. Corps.

Munshi Gulab Rae, Munsarim, Dy. Comr's Court, Gonda, to officiate as Munsif of Utraula, in the Gonda district, during the absence of Babu Bhupatti Charn Ghoshal, on privilege leave.

Col. F. E. A. Chamier, Dy Comr. 1st grade, who has reported his return from furlough, to the Hardo dist.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts, Magte and Collr., 1st grade, who has reported his return from furlough, to officiate as dist. and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Aligarh Dist.

Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S., in charge of the Dist. and Sessions Judgeship, Bijnor and Budaun division, on being relieved of that appointment to be posted to the Moradabad dist. as Joint Magte. 2nd grade.

Mr. R. H. Fawcett, C. S., Asst. Magte. and Collr. to the Mirzapur dist.

Mr. J. Quinn, Dy. Comr., 1st grade, Ondh, to be Magte. and Collr. of the 1st grade in the N.-W. P. and to be posted to the Ballia district.

Mr. H. B. Harington, D. Judge, 2nd grade, to be a Dy. Comr. of the 1st grade.

Mr. A. F. Millett, Dy. Comr., 3rd grade, and Dist. Judge, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, to be a Dist. Judge, 2nd grade.

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, Dy. Comr. 3rd grade, sub, pro tem., to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. J. T. Crawford, Offg. Dist. Junge, 3rd grade, to be Dist. Judge, 3rd grade sub pro tem.

Mr. F. Kilvert, Extra Asst. Comsr., Tarai, to officiate as Asst. Comr., Kumaun, during the absence on leave of Major G. E. Reade, or until further orders.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. Thomas, Dist. Supdt. of Police, on return from furlough, to the Mirzapur dist.

Mr. F. W. Birch, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Gorakhpur, during the absence on deputation of Mr. E. Berrill, or until further orders.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—December 1st, at Bangalore, Fort, the wife of Mr. Edwin J. Taylor, G. I. P. Ry., of a daughter. Bombay and Bangalore papers, please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RICHARDSON—December 2nd, at Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Richardson, R. A., of a son.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—November 29th, at Lahore, Mr. T. R. Anderson, aged 57 years and 5 month.

WINTER—November 28th, at Delhi, the wife of the Rev. R. R. Winter, S. P. G. Missionary, Delhi, aged 39.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1881.

THE optimism of ignorance is marvellous. A contemporary approves of the supposed intention of the Government to revive the income-tax, because the result will be that not only the import duties and the license-tax will be abolished, but the salt-tax will be lightened when the Treasury is filled by the new scheme. The income-tax never yielded more than two millions a year when at its maximum, and it is not likely that any Government would care to make it higher now. Well, what is the amount of taxation that could be remitted if an income-tax yielding two millions per annum were now reimposed? The amount of the customs duties is two millions and a half! So that if they be abolished, the substitution of the heaviest income-tax possible would leave the Treasury half a million to the bad. But this is not all. Of course the £750,000 yielded by the license-tax must disappear when the income-tax is put on. No Finance Minister in his senses would put on an income-tax and leave on the license-tax. Consequently the loss to the Treasury would be £1,250,000. It is, we confess, hard to see how this deficit will enable the Government to tackle the duty on salt, and reduce it so that men and cattle in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, now suffering from a deficiency of that necessary of life, may have it cheapened and made plentiful. Yet this is what is promised us by a stringer-together of words without knowledge who desires to express an intelligent approval of the project attributed to Government. It is not less chimerical to suppose that an income-tax would enable the Government to dispense with the opium revenue of eight millions and please the Lord Mayor and Cardinal Manning, than to imagine that by paying it we should get rid of the customs duties and the licence-tax, and reduce the burden on salt. We must not suffer ourselves to be deluded by statements made at random and certain never to be realised. If the income-tax takes the place of the license-tax, the only remission which will be rendered certain is that of the cotton duties. The rest of the import duties will probably remain substantially as they are at present, and not a pie will be taken from the enhanced salt duty. The £7,000,000 derived from salt will not be diminished in the least.

The question, then, is simply this: Is it desirable for India to submit to an income-tax in order that the Home Secretary in London may be no longer bothered with deputations from Manchester advocating the claims of rich Hindus to untaxed fine goods? The cotton duties are not paid by Manchester, but by the Indian consumer, and it is the well-to-do only that wear the fine cloths for which Manchester receives the enormous revenue of some £18,000,000 a year from this country. To do him justice, the rich Hindu, who can afford to buy these high-priced foreign goods, does not grumble at the slight enhancement of the price occasioned by the levying of the duty. He raises no outcry, and he never sends a noisy deputation to Government asking for a remission of the impost. He contributes his quota to the general revenue of the State, and makes no wry face about it. But what he is perfectly willing to pay, and to go on paying, the Manchester agitators are most anxious that he should not be asked to pay. They know perfectly well that political economy teaches that it is not the manufacturer in England, but the consumer in India, who pays the duty; but out of pure goodness of heart they labour to deliver their customer from a burden which he does not feel, and of which it has never entered his head to complain.

Unfortunately the Treasury cannot do without the seven or eight hundred thousand pounds derived at present from the cotton duty; and if the duty be removed the income-tax, no doubt, must be substituted for the license-tax. We are not blind to the defects of the license-tax as it is now levied. The exemption of the official and the professional classes is indefensible. It is levied upon classes infinitely less able to bear it, and who should be exempted in their stead. The higher incomes ought not to fare so well under the maximum, when the lower are so heavily burdened under the minimum levied. But all these matters of detail are capable of amendment; they are not inherent in the tax. The vices of the income-tax are inseparable from it. The inquisitorial nature of the operations of the assessors; their right to overhaul the most private accounts of every firm and family; the certain disclosure of secrets of trade profits and losses which it may be ruin to have known; the unequal incidence of the impost in the case of Hindus who, as the heads of undivided families, are obliged to support half a regiment of hangers-on out of an income nominally large, but really less, proportionately, than that of a person of much smaller taxable means who is not burdened with similar responsibility, renders the income-tax the most unsuited for an Oriental community, with whose habits and prejudices it is always jarring. The license-tax in a rough way gets a certain proportionate sum from every trader according to his means. Extend the sphere of its incidence so as to include the official and professional classes, and give an exemption to the poorer traders, and you have a tax which will bring nearly as much into the Treasury as the income-tax, and will be free from the features which rendered the income-tax odious and dangerous when it was imposed some years since. The income-tax is not a new or untried tax in India. It was given a fair trial, and was abolished by Lord Northbrook as a mischievous and unprofitable tax. The Treasury only got half a million sterling per annum by it just before it was abolished. Sometimes it yielded a million a year, never much more than two; and then with what friction, and at how great a cost in discontent all over the country! In England the financial reformers who laboured a few years ago to substitute direct for indirect taxation, and swore by the income-tax, did so avowedly in the expectation that when people were called upon to pay their taxes in cash, instead of paying them indirectly, they would insist upon the Government cutting down expenditure on the Army and Navy, and there would be no more wars, and no more waste. But the common-sense of Englishmen at large refused to be led into so absurd a course. The English custom-house to this hour contributes largely to the national revenue; every pound of the teas of India pays to the English Treasury a duty compared with which the miserable percentage levied in India on Manchester fine goods is not worth an instant's consideration. If "free trade" is outraged by the cotton duties, why does Manchester remain silent about the duty levied in England on Indian tea? Why not bemoan in endless memorials to the Government the hard fate of the English washerwoman, whose cup of tea is made dearer and weaker by the tea-tax? The hypocrisy would not pay: that is the only reason. But the people of this country may very well take a leaf out of the Manchester book. If the Government has weakly allowed itself to be influenced as alleged in the preparation of the next Budget, public meetings must be convened in the chief cities to protest against the manipulation of Indian finance in the interest of a clique of agitators, and deputations must make known in the proper quarter the indignation and disgust evinced at the unworthy subserviency of Indian administrators to the exigencies of party warfare at home.

THE difficulty in getting Government to start on anything new is only equalled by the inclination to "go ahead" as soon as a start is once made. It will be remembered that only a little over a year ago—in October, 1880—the Government of India issued a resolution, on a proposal made by our Governor, Sir James Fergusson, that the tariff for telegraph messages should be reduced, declaring their inability to make any change whatever. In the May following, however, the Supreme Government changed their minds, and made a considerable concession in giving a word rate for all messages over six words, which would be charged as before one rupee. Six months only have passed, and the Government, which a year ago could make no change, see their way to a most radical one. Unable then to see any reason or excuse for following the example set by other countries, they now are going far ahead of all others, and by the resolution of November 14 last, to come into effect on 1st January, 1882, introduce four different kinds of telegrams: "urgent," "ordinary," "deferred," and "local." For the "deferred" messages the charge will be eight annas for eight words, with one anna for each additional word: these messages will be sent on at the convenience of the department, but will be delivered to the addressee not later than the morning following the receipt of the message. In this matter the Government are acting on the suggestion we made a year ago,—that the example of the American telegraph companies should be followed and messages taken at a reduced rate for night despatch. "Ordinary" messages are to be sent forward in the order of receipt, as all messages are now; but the tariff is to be made more favourable than now, as eight words are to be taken for a rupee, instead of six as heretofore; additional words are to be charged for at the rate of two annas per word. "Urgent" messages will be charged double the rate of "ordinary," namely, two rupees for eight words, and four annas each for additional words; but they are to take precedence of ordinary messages, and have immediate despatch. The local messages are those sent within a radius of six miles from a central telegraph office, and are to be charged at the rate of four annas for each group of eight words. It is difficult to believe that a Government which issued the resolution of October, 1880, could have also issued that of November, 1881. Then we were told that the telegraph was not paying its way, that the native could never be made to understand anything beyond a uniform rate, and that it had been distinctly proved that no increase of revenue would follow a reduction of rate. A year passes, and the whole complexion of things has changed: the telegraph is found to be paying well. The Ethiopian has apparently changed his skin, for the native, who a year ago required a tariff "simple, intelligible to all, and easy in its application," can now comprehend a tariff more complex than perhaps any in the world; and the result of a more favourable tariff initiated six months ago has encouraged further concessions. The changes made are nevertheless in the right direction; the telephone will probably prevent any extended use of the cheap "local" messages; the "deferred" will no doubt be largely used, and thus greater despatch can be given to the "ordinary" messages, which will take their turn as now in the order of receipt. The only class regarding which we are in doubt is that of "urgent" messages. The relief in the number of ordinary messages which the initiation of the "deferred" class will cause will of course make the despatch of "ordinary" messages more prompt than heretofore, and there will be less need to pay for "urgent" despatch, while the cost of the latter is very high, and will tend, we fear, to prevent any extended use of this class of messages. We are inclined to believe that in such matters India would do better to follow the example of other countries than to strike out on a new path for herself, and Sir James Fergusson's original proposal would, we think, have worked more satisfactorily, as it was more simple than the proposed elaborate tariff which has been sanctioned. However, the step taken will, we hope, encourage the use of the telegraph, and lead to still further concessions.

TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.

YOUR readers, in Bombay, can scarcely be expected to take a lively interest in the social miseries of us, who are dwellers in Constantinople; but, all the same, I must allude to one of these miseries, because it illustrates, in a very clear manner, the radical vice of the Sultan's Government, and demonstrates the impossibility of reform under the existing régime. I shall endeavour to be brief. Once more the autumnal misery of a remove from the shores of the Bosphorus to Pera, which has followed only too rapidly on the vernal remove from Pera to the shores of the Bosphorus, has taken place. Once more householders are groaning in the spirit over a doubled rent; an extravagant cost of transport; and a very considerable outlay for lost, stolen, strayed, or damaged furniture. All things considered, every householder here sits at something more than twice the rent which he would otherwise have to pay. And, why is this? We, none of us, love Pera. It never entered into the heart of man to love Pera. Its pavements; its dust in summer; its pools of mud in winter; its filth, its stenches, and its nocturnal noises are enough to shorten human life. The nocturnal noises alone are enough to whiten a man's hair. When four organ-grinders play rival tunes under your window at 4 a.m., whilst six vendors of "salep" make the night hideous with their yells, you begin to wish that providence had not endowed you with the faculty of hearing. But the Bekdjis (watchmen), who strike the hours with their iron-shod staves on the walls and pavements, are the chief disturbers of our rest. When Lord Salisbury was here during the Conference, I asked him if he had obtained comfortable quarters at his hotel. "Yes," he said, somewhat sadly, "yes, I am very comfortable; but there is a Bekdji, and *such* a Bekdji!" and he almost wept. It is said that Lord Salisbury was endeavouring to obtain for this Bekdji the Governor-Generalship of a distant province, when the Bekdji's tactics prevailed, and Lord Salisbury and the Conference collapsed. But, you will ask, why, if Pera be so detestable, do we fly to Pera on the approach of winter? The answer is easy. We select the least of two evils! We fly *from* Pera in the spring to avoid the nastiest of all possible cities: we fly *to* Pera in the autumn to avoid the nastiest of all possible steam-boat services. During the summer we can barely tolerate the Bosphorus steam-boats. The perpetual revolutions in their time-tables, their utter want of decent accommodation for ladies, and their absolute want of any arrangement for embarkation or for disembarking make them perfectly hateful. Still, during the summer we endure them; but when the winter cuts short our daylight, we are forced to yield, and to exchange the nastiest steamboat service for the nastiest town. We have a remedy for this quite ready to our hands. It is no new-fangled remedy. It is one which was planned many years ago, and which consists, simply, in the construction of a railway on the European shore of the Bosphorus. If this railway were constructed (and its construction has often been projected), we should hear no more of the difficulties which I have described. Every householder would save at least one-half of his annual expenditure, and, into the bargain, would live with a comfort which he has not hitherto known. Why, then, cannot we have this great social convenience? Simply because the Camarilla at the Palace is interested pecuniarily in the Steam-boat Company, and because it will not permit any revolt in favour of any enterprise which touches, however feebly, the purse and pocket of the Pashas. In this case, as in many others, we come face to face with the deadweight of Asiatic incompetence, Asiatic imbecility, and Asiatic corruption. The Chirket-i-Hairié Company is a typical company. It exists by Palace support; it makes a revenue by Palace support; and by Palace support it defeats every enterprise which would promote a wholesome and useful, though rival, undertaking. It is for this reason that I have alluded to what you may at a first glance be disposed to regard as a purely social grievance of a social character. In reality it is much more, for it is an apt and pregnant illustration of the existing régime, and a proof that we shall have no reform of any kind whilst the Palace favourites continue to sway the Sultan, and neutralize the good intentions (when any such exist) of the Porte.

Since I last wrote the "National Debt Commission," as it has come to be called, has made no progress, and there is a growing belief that its labours will result, as the labours of so many similar Commissions have resulted, in absolute failure. This belief is so strong that Turkish Consolidés are four units lower than they were when Messrs. Bourke and Valfrey were selected as the delegates of the English and French bondholders. The bonds of the General Debt had risen nearly to 20, and they are now only slightly in excess of 15. If this last desperates attempt to regulate Turkish finances should fail,—and I confidently expect that it will fail,—the bonds will assuredly fall to 8, and in all likelihood will never recover. I gave you at the close of my last letter a statement of the scheme propounded by the delegates of the European bondholders, and expressed my belief that nothing would come of it. It is now known that the Turkish and the European delegates are almost hopelessly at variance, and the Commission will meet no more until after the Bairam. People who hope against hope, suppose that in the interim a *modus vivendi* may be discovered, but I am not so sanguine, as the points of difference are of great importance. The European delegates ask to be put in possession of revenues sufficient to allow of an annuity of one-and-a-half per cent. on the debt. The Turks declare that they cannot supply such a revenue, unless the scheme for the reorganization of the tobacco-tax be adopted by the European delegates. The partiality of the Turks for this scheme is due to the fact that the promoters of the scheme are to advance to the Porte half a million of money as the price of the monopoly which they seek. The European delegates will not hear of any further advance being made to the Turks, and have set their faces against the tobacco scheme. Again, the Turks demand that the European delegates shall include the Russian indemnity in their scheme, and pay an annuity on it out of whatever revenues may be allotted to them. The delegates declare, with reason, that they have nothing to do with the Russian indemnity, and flatly refuse to take it into account. Meanwhile the Russians are pressing the Turks sorely to settle the indemnity, and are doubtless actuated by a desire to prolong the embarrassments of Turkey, and to make a good financial arrangement impossible. There has been a sort of "cross-action," as it were, between the European delegates and the Galata bankers, to whom the revenues (or some of them) which are to be allotted to the bondholders have already been mortgaged, and who of course have a right to be bought off. Messrs. Bourke and Valfrey sought to drive a very hard bargain with the Galata bankers, and a rupture seemed so imminent that Mr. Foster, the Director-General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, who had gone to the Continent to recruit his shattered health, was recalled to take part in the discussion. It is believed that this difficulty is likely to be conquered, and I lean to this opinion myself, for the delegates can do nothing without the concurrence of the Galata bankers, and the Galata bankers are such large holders of Turkish stock, that they are directly interested in making a compromise. Underlying these difficulties, however, which are themselves sufficiently serious, there are two others, which may, after all, shipwreck the whole scheme. First, there is the incurable aversion of the leading Turks, and especially of the Turks in the Palace, to entrust Europeans with the perception and the control of any portion of the revenue. These persons have repented of having permitted what are called "the six indirect contributions" to be placed under the absolute control of the Galata bankers, and they have made more than one attempt to cancel the arrangement. They will undoubtedly use all their occult influence to defeat any scheme which threatens permanently to divert public revenue from their private purse. Secondly, it is well known that during the ridiculous rise in the price of Turkish stocks well-informed and influential persons became bears of Turkish stock. At first these gentlemen thought, probably, and with reason, that even if the schemes of the delegates could be carried out the rise was too great, and therefore they sold largely in anticipation of a fall. But now they have before them a much more tempting inducement to continue their operations. By using all their influence to defeat Messrs. Bourke and Valfrey they stand a good chance of landing a very large stake, and it is well worth their while to pay the Camarilla for assisting them. In the conduct of the negotiations the Turks have displayed their accustomed tactics. Whenever specialists come here to introduce administrative reforms, the Turks immediately associate with them some of their own officials, just as the elephant hunters, when a wild elephant has been entrapped into the fatal enclosure, place him in charge of two or three tame old female elephants, who speedily reduce him to a stupid tranquillity. The Turkish members of mixed commissions are not even so useful as the female elephants, for they have no knowledge of the business in hand, and can only take propositions *ad referendum*. They are fitful and irregular in their attendance, and even when they attend they are never punctual. They are very much like a fifth wheel to a coach: they are useless in their first inception, and they are positively hurtful, because they increase the friction which checks the speed of the machine. Their baneful uselessness has been only too apparent during the sittings of the National Debt Commission.

I have little else to record. The condition of the country is in no way improved, nor ever will be under the present rule. Brigandage in Thessaly, in Macedonia, in the province of Smyrna, and even at the Dardanelles continues to prevail. From day to day we are told that the Imperial Ottoman gendarmerie is to be put into working order, and that this colonel, and that colonel, are to proceed to their districts. But *this* fact remains patent throughout all this chatter: the selected English colonels cannot obtain their many months' arrears of pay; nor can they obtain the money for their travelling expenses to their allotted districts; nor, if they get to those districts, are they to have any executive power, or any administrative power, whatever. They are simply to be permitted to make reports. Fortunately, poor fellows! there are but few of them here now. Many have gone away in despair, and the rest will also go, as they find out, by slow and painful degrees, that what I have always told you is true, and that the Turks will not tolerate, much less sanction, any European interference.

F. J. S.

THE LATE CAPTAIN RIVETT-CARNAC.

CAPTAIN JAMES FRANK RIVETT-CARNAC, whose death is announced as the result of a fall from his horse, was a grandson of Sir James Rivett-Carnac, formerly Governor of Bombay, and brother of Mr. W. L. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, the Administrator-General at Bombay. He was the second son of Mr. W. John Rivett-Carnac, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and a cousin of Major Rivett-Carnac, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. The deceased officer joined the Bengal Army in 1868, and was appointed to the 12th Queen's Regiment of Foot. He then went into the Bengal Staff Corps, and served for some years with the 23rd Pioneers. His next appointment was that of Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, whence he was transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnas, in which he recently distinguished himself in connection with the Census riots in those districts. He was next appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Dum-Dum, and afterwards at Barrackpore, and had served only a few months in the latter appointment when the accident occurred which, unfortunately, proved fatal.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MESSRS. TREACHER'S.

THE Fort establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co. has lately been so greatly improved, that it now holds a foremost place among the shops in regard to its handsome appearance. Its equal is only to be found in the great European cities. Large sums of money have been expended on the adornment of the building, as well as on the more practical work of enlargement, and the removal of certain inconveniences. The height of the structure has been increased, and the style brought in harmony with the architecture of the range of buildings adjoining it. The massive stone arches which formerly existed in the shop, and which were neither useful nor ornamental, have been replaced by light and elegant iron pillars decorated with great taste. The walls and ceilings of the lower shop are beautifully coloured, and the designs in which the cornices, &c., are painted are really artistic. The floor is tesselated, and as all the fittings of the place are very handsome, and as numberless valuable and pretty things are arranged in cases and on stands, the shop presents a highly attractive appearance. Formerly only the lower storey was used for business, but now, owing to the enlargement of the building, a large and beautifully adorned showroom upstairs has been opened. The decorations of this room are, if anything, more handsome than those of the shop below. Graceful iron pillars support the roof, which is delicately coloured and lavishly ornamented. The walls are of white and gold; and the effect altogether is very pleasing. A large opening between the upper and lower storeys gives light and air to both. A railing runs around this opening, and, like the rest of the ironwork, it is of admirable design. Apart from commercial considerations, the place is well worth looking at, and is in every respect a credit to the mercantile enterprise of Bombay. The goods, both useful and ornamental, are so arranged as to be fairly in keeping with the architectural surroundings. The place is illuminated by the electric light, supplied from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. It may safely be asserted that no business establishment in India is to be compared with that of Messrs. Treacher in regard to outward attraction; and the other advantages which may be placed to the credit of the firm are too well known to the public to need mention in these columns.

TELEGRAMS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMIR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

News has been received from Kandahar to the 24th November. On the 19th the Amir is said to have assembled tradesmen of the city and headmen of neighbouring villages in the Hazratji mosque, and addressed them kindly. He said he had forgiven the past, and warned them regarding the future.

The Amir marched on the 20th for Kabul with one regiment of Kandahari durpwanis, one Herati regiment, two Kabuli regiments, two cavalry regiments, and ten guns.

Until the arrival of Abdul Russul, Sirdar Habibullah and the Mustaufi Mir Muhammad Hussain, Kazilbash, will act as governors of Kandahar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

AUSTRIA AND ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, DEC. 4.

Considerable tension having existed between Austria and Roumania respecting the navigation of the Danube, the Austrian Government have ordered a suspension of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, pending an investigation into the matter by Count Kalnoky Korospatak, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. SENDALL CANCELLED.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

It is officially announced that the appointment of Mr. Sendall to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Natal has been cancelled.

The Government will accede to the wishes of the Natal Legislative Council, and appoint a Governor instead of a Lieutenant-Governor.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 11-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼ ex-d
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ ,, ,,	91¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
5 French Rentes	116
Bar Silver	51¼

Arrivals—Jumna and Connemara.
Departure—Enchantress.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

Kurrachee, December 4, 8-21 p.m.—Teheran route right as far as Berlin. The two Anglo-German cables from Borkum and Nordeney are interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, DECEMBER 4.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	71·5 Farht.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5.

At 6 a.m.	70·9
,, 10 a.m.	78·7
,, 2 p.m.	84·3
,, 4 p.m.	83·0

TRAM-CARS from Grant-road through Bapoo Khote-street commenced to run for the public benefit yesterday morning. An analysis of passengers showed that the cars on the new line are mostly used by merchants' assistants residing in or near the Grant-road, by grain merchants doing business in the Null-bazaar, and by traders residing in Shaik Abdul Rahman-street. The cars were filled throughout the day, and the extension promises to be a most successful undertaking.

THE Bombay Ice Company have decided to establish an ice-factory at Ahmedabad. They hope to be able to turn out ice there during the next hot season.

THE latest about Madras time is that the Baroda Camp has altered all its clocks and time-pieces accordingly, whereas the rest of Baroda still prefers to go by the right time.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR DONALD STEWART, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, returned to Calcutta from his Assam tour on Friday morning.

A HOME paper understands that Sir Donald Stewart is opposed to allowing the commands of Bengal cavalry regiments, on their becoming vacant, to fall to the seconds-in-command by right of promotion, and that he prefers selection amongst the senior seconds-in-command of all regiments.

THE proposed nomination of Sir Frank Souter to the Chairmanship of the Corporation is not viewed with favour by the *Akhbar-i-Soudagar*. Sir Frank is altogether a very good and experienced gentleman, the *Soudagar* grants, but he can scarcely perform his duties conscientiously and loyally at the same time, when he has to give his casting vote, as the Chairman of the Corporation has often to do, on questions wherein Government and the public are differently interested.

A MEMORIAL, numerously signed by the learned and influential classes of Lahore, has been drawn up for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy praying for the raising of the Punjab University College to the state of a University.

IT has been decided by the Government of India, the Lahore paper reports, that native cavalry detachments shall not, in future, be located at Ferozepur, Jullunder, and Benares. The detachment of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, now at Benares, has been ordered to rejoin the regimental head-quarters at Segowli.

IT is reported, the *Englishman* says, that affairs in Khelat are not in a satisfactory condition. The Khan exercises such *zulum* that the bannias and shopkeepers are leaving. Zemindars are also coming into British territory to cultivate, and Khelat itself is nearly deserted. The Khan is expected on his annual tour in the lower districts shortly, and his subjects are beginning to tremble accordingly.

THE wholesale substitution of native for European engine-drivers on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway has been the cause of a very irregular receipt, of late, of the mails at Lucknow. The local paper, in an indignant paragraph on the subject, says :—"This is a matter which concerns the public as well as the company, and if the only result of the new system is to create confusion and impede the transit of Her Majesty's mails, the sooner Mr. Buckland reverts to the old method of engine-driving the better."

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, having learned from a reliable source that the home authorities have compelled the Indian Government to recommend the entire abolition of the duties on cotton, and the substitution of the income-tax to make up the revenue sacrificed, remarks :—"Here is a double injury contemplated. Let Anglo-Indians tremble, for the blow is especially meant for them."

THE *Indian Herald* learns that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight has almost wholly recovered from his recent indisposition, and in all probability he will preside at the trial of the "Fisher Defamation Case" on the 12th instant.

THE *Indian Mirror*, a leading native paper of Calcutta, makes an effort to urge the Babus to new commercial ventures, in imitation of Bombay :—"Our countrymen in Bombay are decidedly putting us to shame by the spirit with which they have entered, and are pushing onward in the field of enterprise. * * * It is very much to be deplored that the wealthy capitalists of Bengal do not engage in the manufacture of cotton, for which an ample field could readily be opened out on this side of India. Its cotton-mills have, as we know, contributed in a great degree to the present prosperity of Bombay. Several years ago, we believe about the time of the civil war in America, when Lancashire was at a loss whence to draw its supplies of cotton, the Government instituted a careful inquiry as to the extent to which that staple was then cultivated in the districts of the Lower Provinces. The result of that inquiry showed that cotton had once been very largely cultivated, and was still to some extent cultivated, for local consumption, that the industry had begun to languish under the strong competition of English goods, which were superseding locally produced cloths in the local markets; but that, if necessary, the cultivation of the staple could be revived and stimulated to an indefinite extent in most districts in which it had been once, and was still, grown. It may not be generally known, though it is an undoubted fact, that the fine staple which supplied the material for the unrivalled muslins of Dacca was produced and supplied by the hill tract of Chittagong, from a tract of country still known as the *Kapas Mehal*, or cotton district. Egypt, with its higher quality of jute, which of late years has here been displacing cotton, will soon be pressing hard upon the steps of Bengal, and from its greater nearness to the centres of demand will before many years we fear, by the greater superiority of its produce, almost, if not altogether, drive the Bengal staple out of the European markets. The respite thus allowed to us should, we think, be employed, if we are wise, in replacing some part of our jute cultivation by cotton, which will always pay, if care is taken to raise a staple of the highest and good qualities. Madras even has started its own cotton mills, where the business is already active, and will probably soon be expanded to larger proportions under the fostering influence of the sound policy inaugurated by Lord Ripon and Major Baring."

COLONEL H. M. F. BOISRAGON, C.B., Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, has sent in his application to retire from the service under the bonus system, which terminates on the 31st December. The record of his war services says :—"Served in Burmese war of 1852-55; present at relief of garrison of Pegu, 14th Dec., 1852; commanded a field force in Tharrawaddy district, Burma, against rebel chief Jong Gouneggie, in which operations several of his strongholds were destroyed and a quantity of stores and supplies were captured, of various descriptions, medal and clasp; served in campaign in Hindustan of 1857-58; commanded a wing of Kumaon Gurkha Battalion at siege, storm, and capture of Delhi, 14th Sept., 1857, dangerously wounded, medal and clasp; commanded a force in Saharunpore district; and on 10th January, 1858, encountered and beat back across the Ganges at Hurdwar upwards of 1,000 of the enemy, with 4 guns, destroying a quantity of them and capturing arms and ammunitions of war, medal and Bt. Majority."

SAYS the *Straits Times* :—"It will no doubt be gratifying to the public of the Straits to learn that after all the debating there has been about the Perak War Loan it is more than likely that it will not be necessary to raise it at all, as a mistake has been discovered in the accounts, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has wired to H. E. the Governor that we have been overcharged to the extent of £20,000. Seeing that the colony has already paid over £30,000, and is in a position to pay an equal instalment at the end of this year towards the liquidation of this debt, there will be little necessity for a loan to wipe off the balance of the $80,000, which it is now stated represents the total amount of our liability under this head. We shall only require, consequently, about £20,000 to liquidate the debt, and this we are not required to pay up till the end of December, 1882, according to the Secretary of State's agreement with the Indian Government."

FROM a despatch from the Secretary of State laid before the Straits Legislative Council, it appears that the Church of England is to be disestablished in this colony in due course, and on the same terms as those agreed on for carrying out this object in Ceylon. All present chaplains will draw their stipends and have their vested rights provided for. "Bishop Hose, however, has not been appointed to any particular see like his predecessor, Bishop Chambers, but simply holds the position of a Bishop, without being entitled to be addressed as 'Lord Bishop.' He is to be described for the future as 'The Right Reverend Bishop.'"

THE *Athenæum* says that Professor Bühler, for many years Inspector of Schools in the Bombay Presidency, and lately appointed Professor of Sanskrit at the Imperial University of Vienna, has opened his lectures with great success. Such is the interest excited by his prelections among the undergraduates, especially among the students of the classical languages, that no less than sixty are attending his elementary course of Sanskrit grammar. How different from our universities! and why?

THE Science and Art Department have, says the same paper, deputed Mr. A. N. Wallaston, the translator of the "Anwar-i-Suhaili," to undertake the translation of the inscriptions on various objects in the India Museum. He will be assisted by Mirza Muhammad Baker, who was formerly attached to the British Residency at Bushahr, and who is well known in Persia as a poet. The work of translation will be begun in the India Museum, but it is contemplated eventually to translate the inscriptions on the various objects in the Persian collection.

MR. GLADSTONE has, through Dr. Allon, presented to the Congregational Library, at the Memorial Hall, a set of his own works, with the exception of one or two that are out of print. "My wish," he says, "is to offer somewhat that may serve to record my sense of the invaluable service done by the Nonconformists during the Eastern controversy of recent years to the cause of liberty and justice."

THE following advertisement is cut from the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* :—

"TO SHREWSBURY TRADESMEN.—As, through the Fire at Preston Montford, I had to leave Shropshire at an earlier date than I intended, with some Small Bills unsettled, I shall be obliged to any of the above in whose debt I am not to take the course adopted by Mr. Withers, Coachbuilder, to sue me in the County Court, but to SEND THEIR BILLS TO ME, at my Present Address up to the 20th of November, and afterwards to 40, Portman-square, London, when they will receive Immediate Payment.

LEITRIM, Mulroy, Milford, County Donegal."

Is this Lord Leitrim, nephew of the nobleman who was shot under such sensational circumstances three years ago?

THE Reverend John Askin, superintendent of the Hanley Circuit of the Primitive Methodist Connection, has been getting into trouble. The reverend gentleman was lately charged before the Hanley Borough magistrates, on a warrant, with stealing a silver-mounted ram's horn snuff-box, the property of Mr. Peter Perry, landlord of the Waggon and Horses Inn, Tontine-street, Hanley, and of the value of 25s. The evidence of several witnesses went to show that on Friday the prisoner visited the prosecutor's house, and going into the smoking-room where the snuff-box was kept, ordered a glass of beer. After drinking the beer the prisoner left the premises, and almost immediately after the box also seemed to have left the premises, for it was missing. The police were communicated with, and a detective, in company with Mrs. Perry, went to the prisoner's house with a warrant for his apprehension. The prisoner took the officer into a back room after hearing the warrant, and produced the ram's horn, saying that he had taken it for the purpose of having a pattern made from it, and asked if money would settle the matter, as he should be ruined for life if it came before the public. But to the appeal the only possible answer was that he should have thought of this before. The sequel came in a 10*l.* fine,—rather a dear price to pay for a snuff-box.

WE read in the English papers an account of the operations of a swindler who would be a match in assurance and ingenuity for Captain Archer, of Calcutta fame. This ingenious gentleman, advertised at Northampton that he had cuckoo clocks and other blessings of life to sell at the cheapest of all cheap rates. An ordinary article of commerce, value at least three pounds, he could dispose of to the purchaser for three pence, his advertisement virtually said. A gullible British public, which parts with its pence as confidingly as a maiden exchanging her photograph with her first flame, poured in orders. Everybody everywhere seemed to be in the most urgent want of a cuckoo clock, and the Northampton trader grew elate. Every penny was profit, for he habitually forgot, it is alleged, to return, not the *quid pro quo*, but the *quo* for the *quid*, and the result has been his arrest on a charge of fraud.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Parla meet was a great success. There was a field of over thirty, and a run of five-and-thirty minutes with scarcely a check, the finish taking place with a kill in the open at the base of the Vehar Hills. The ground covered must have been quite six miles, and the pace throughout was as fast as we could wish, there being, too, a fair amount of fencing, over some of which one or two came to grief. The line from Parla to the Vehar Hill gives as pretty a run as there is to be got in Salsette, and although there was little or no dew, the hounds having been able to keep close to the jack from the find, they were able to run him hard throughout.

To-morrow's meet is at the Chummery, Mahaluxmi. The next Salsette meet is at Andheri. Andheri is a good way out from Bombay, and sportsmen resident in town will have to be up early, if they mean to be in it.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPORE.

A KOLHAPORE correspondent writes, under date 30th November :—On the 2nd of October some interested persons posted themselves at Amba Baee's temple, and induced hundreds of country bumpkins, in here for the *Dusserah* festival, to sign a petition to Government, praying that their beloved Maharaja, so eminently qualified to govern, should be removed from the baneful influence of the Political Department, and placed in charge of his mother, who, besides being his natural guardian, possessed the confidence of the entire Mahratta population. This episode, taken in connection with the excitability and ignorance of the rural population, and with the fact that throughout Mahratta history the *Dusserah* festival has been regarded as the most propitious time for great and dangerous undertakings, suggests the existence of a smouldering, yet widespread, discontent, which, if not smothered in time, may, under the malignant breath of some pretender to power, or some rascally lover of discord, produce a flame which nothing short of human blood could extinguish. Nor have we far to look for the means by which such a misfortune might at any moment spread havoc, desolation, and death; for vernacular newspapers, by freely and persistently attributing sinister motives to Government, are inoculating a poison, the only antidote for which would, in each individual case, be an inch of British steel, or an ounce of lead. Most of them wholly deny the Maharaja's madness, and regard it as a mere invention for depriving him of his *gaddee*, while others, though acknowledging his insanity, protest against this being considered a sufficient reason for depriving him of sovereign functions. These latter also profess to believe that His Highness is the victim of the State Karbharree's "devil-begotten magic," and this ancient and unpopular individual is accordingly furnished with a barbed tail and cloven feet, and Lucifer himself is saddled with the paternity of the house of Barvé. This of course must be the offspring of sheer spite, for those who have the honour of being acquainted with this official have smelt no sulphur, and have seen no caudal appendage or other monstrosities. My own opinion is that the writers of such pernicious trash should be allowed the privilege of being shut up with the Maharaja for a month or so, and I venture to predict that if they even survived this ordeal with sound wind and limbs, their present tendencies would be checked for good and all. Before, however, they volunteer for martyrdom at the shrine of lunacy they would do well to study the following precedents :—

1. His Highness having some doubts regarding the intellectual superiority affected by his tutor, and having learnt from him that the brain, the seat of all knowledge, is hidden from view by simply a thin osseous shell, subject to fracture by violent contact with more solid objects, formed a grim resolve, secured and carefully concealed a thick workmanlike club, and then dreamt all night of the fun that the rising sun and he were destined to enjoy. Not later than 7 a. m. next day the tutor's matutinal visit was enlivened by the descent of the abovenamed weapon, which he fortunately caught before it reached its intended destination, thus spoiling a most interesting phrenological study, and deferring indefinitely the solution of the problem as to whether the aperture for the elimination of a tutor's soul need or need not be larger than his pupil.

2. His Highness during a visit from the Civil Surgeon was possessed with a sudden desire to play at ninepins, and soon decided that no better target could be found than his visitor, whose blisters had often given him more pain than ten times this number of pins. Just then a Kolhapore Infantry sepoy being handy, he was forthwith picked up and hurled at the doctor; but the impact, though severe, injured no one. Disappointed with this result, and attributing it to some fault in his infantry force, the Maharaja immediately opened fire with nature's ivory, of which he has a fine battery, in addition to that allowed him by treaty. The result was a slight discolouration of the doctor's left arm, and a successful counter-attack of soothing bullets from the pharmacopœia.

3. His Highness, greatly impressed with the honour of a morning visit from the Political Agent, reasoned thus :—"Shall a descendant of the great Sivaji condescend to conform to stereotyped conventionalities? No, certainly not! Therefore, though the P. A. be not the angel who woke Titania from her flowery bed, yet will I

'Be kind and courteous to this gentleman:
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes.'"

Action soon followed thought, and the Maharaja of Kolhapore was seen revolving round the room with his nose pointing in the direction from which he was receding. This was not, however, sufficient. Steam being the greatest power in the world, surely a prince imitating its actions could not fail to increase his own dignity and importance. This happy thought was also acted on, and to the previous backward motion of His Highness was added a series of labial and nasal squirts, puffs, and snorts, much resembling the sounds with which locomotives beguile their weary way.

To these sufficiently clear instances of mental derangement may be added the Maharaja's mad ride to Kagul in quest of the South Pole; his habit of cleaning his boots with natural secretions and the latter end of a cigar; the nonsensical letters daily written by him to the Political Agent and others; his custom of washing his own cooking-pots; his violation of the Moodhole Chief's privacy with the object of worshipping his feet; his utterly puerile and senseless conversations; the Gilpinian style in which he drove a pair of bullocks through camp and town, while he himself was in a semi-nude condition; his numerous assaults on both Europeans and natives; and last, though not least, the foul abuse with which he has on more than one occasions greeted his own mother.

Such instances, and others not fit for print, though they might fill a quarto volume, cannot of course be expected to convince the parasites and knaves who get a living by holding up for public commiseration a demented prince and a designing mother; but as the Government must know full well that the overdone maternal solicitude is simply a bid for either power or money, both of which would have to be shared with the parasites and knaves aforementioned, neither she nor they are likely to handle the loaves and fishes, and in fact the betting just now, in spite of monster meetings at Poona, is ten to one against them. It is sufficiently apparent to all, except those blinded with hopes of gain, that nature has repeated herself in producing another mad Raja of Kolhapore. If history also were allowed this privilege, the present Maharaja would share the same fate as a certain Sivaji, a former Raja of Kolhapore, who, on becoming insane in 1703, was deposed and confined by his mother Tara Bai, who afterwards ruled in his name; in the case before us, however, the regent would be the Princess who adopted the present Maharaja, and not Rada Bai, who, though his natural mother, is only a village *patel's* wife.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL AT ABU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 21st instant there is an effusion from a correspondent describing as a sort of earthly paradise the Abu Lawrence school, and trying hard to show the world that this blissful state is only due to the care, love, and affection lavished broadcast by the head-master and mistress, unassisted by the other members of the school-staff. Your correspondent first states, "This school is a pattern of all that such schools should be." Whether such schools should differ from other good schools, and, if so, in what they should differ, your correspondent does not say; but if he expects us to blindly accept the belief that the Abu Lawrence school is a pattern for, or in any way equal to the high schools in Bombay, Poona, or elsewhere, I am afraid he will be doomed to a grievous disappointment. A school only teaching according to the army school standard, and which never prepared a candidate for Matriculation, and never will, is certainly not a pattern for any other school to imitate. Your correspondent has ostentatiously quoted the rather hasty and certainly ill-advised remarks made some three years ago by the Bishop of Bombay to prove how great a treasure is possessed in the present head-master and mistress; but, as the Bishop was only a very short time in the school (a few minutes in fact, when not indulging his flock with the sound of his very pleasant and instructive voice), and only saw what was cut out and prepared for his eyes, and heard only what was prepared for his especial ear, it struck many practical people at the time that had the Bishop of Bombay confined himself to what he saw and understood, instead of the extravagant praise concerning the "large-heartedness" of people of whom he was personally utterly ignorant, it would have been more to the purpose, and consequently more satisfactory in every way. As an accompaniment to your correspondent's advertisement of the superhuman virtues of his friends (which, in the opinion of many, is quite worthy of a place beside the advertisements of Holloway's pills and ointment, and only there), perhaps the public will remember a letter which appeared in one of the Bombay papers (I think the *Gazette*) in April or May last, from a gentleman returning from Abu, who at Abu-road station saw a child just removed by his father; the description of the emaciated, woe-begone, frightened look of the child therein given is strictly true, as I can testify. I was present at the station on the occasion referred to, and have since seen the child, and watched the hard fight it has been to get the poor little boy into anything like health and spirits again. It must have been very bright, angelic kindness and "large-heartedness," indeed, that had been served out to that child.

Perhaps your correspondent will kindly enlighten the public on the following points, and allow the public to judge on the matter of all this "large-heartedness."

1. Are not the boys cropped to the skull like little convicts,—a very humane way of showing that State aid is given, and consequently the children *must* be different from other children!

2. Does not the very respectable practice obtain of opening and reading the children's letters before they are given to them, and is this not unknown to, and unauthorized by the Committee?—most convincing proof of "large-heartedness" of all concerned!

3. Are not the boys restricted to a clean shirt once a week, and a clean flannel once a fortnight?

4. Is there not a horrible institution in the school known as "the slate," on which the names of the wretched little victims are placed by any so pleasing big boy, head-master, or any one, for every wretched trifle? And does not the head-master constitute himself a sort of Colonel Commanding and "hold orders" daily; has this head-master ever received any training to fit him for holding such investigations; and further, is it not the rule for the bigger boys, with the sharpness such training?—Heaven help them!—gives, to out-argue their younger and less sharp companions, and let them in for the "large-hearted" eighteen cuts or so for every wretched trifling fault, and would it not, in the opinion of your correspondent, be much more satisfactory if these investigations were held by alternate members of the committee, all of whom have the instincts of gentlemen about them?

5. Are not all hands allowed to beat the children without referring the case to the committee; and if not, is not the law in this case evaded, though, thank God, all are not "large-hearted?"

6. Are not the boys and girls taught in the same class, on the same form, and by the same man, while the "large-hearted" head-mistress is devoting her time and talents to about half a dozen of the smallest children in the A b, Ab class, and is not this rather disgraceful in a school held up as a pattern for all other schools?

7. Are not the boys caned most unmercifully if they venture to resent any conduct of the son of the "large-hearted" head-master, no matter what provocation the young gentleman may give them?

8. Is not the public appealed to for funds without the fact being made known that the sum of Rs. 6 monthly per scholar is being levied from all parents sending their children as day scholars, *for the benefit of the "large-hearted" head-master?* and should such aid from the public be sought if the funds are able to do without such fees, and while they are being placed in the pocket of the already overpaid head-master, who by Government orders is not allowed to receive such fees, he being an army school-master?

9. Has not the head-master, in the "large-heartedness" so loudly lauded, issued an order that no one connected with the school can see or speak to any member of the committee except *through him*, and does he not invariably explain matters to the committee in the absence of the others?

Nov. 29. INVESTIGATOR.

*** The writer of the above gives his name and address, but we publish his letter without in any way vouching for the statements it contains—statements at variance with those of all others, so far as we know, who have experience of the school in question.—ED., *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Band, 7th N. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Band, 2nd Battalion King's Own, Colaba, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 4th :—Oorun (s), from Cutch. Yesterday :—Calcutta (s), Kurrachee.

BAND AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of H. M.'s 7th Regiment N. I. will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening :—

Selection	Pirates of Penzance	Arthur Sullivan.
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel.
Overture	Schubert	Suppé.
Cavatina	The Message	Blumenthal.
Valse	Visionen	Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND AT COLABA.—The band of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Colaba band-stand this evening :—

Overture	Egmont	Beethoven.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe	Resch.
Valse	Friedens Palmen	Gung'l.
Grand Selection	Carmen	Bizet.
Valse	Lille	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon was adjourned for want of a quorum.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchclutha left the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Royal Welsh and Black Watch entered, and the Lizzie English left, on Sunday.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Bhagoo, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 27, the property of Nunnoo, woman. She was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—Bhickoo Balloo, a Hindu lad, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold ring, valued at Rs. 8, the property of his master, Hurrichund Juggonath. He was sentenced to be flogged ten stripes with a light rattan.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of November 566 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 463 were new admissions (including 6 indoor patients), 386 were cured, 87 absented, and 93 are still under treatment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Succaram Yelloo, a hack-buggy-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of rash and negligent driving at the Apollo-bunder, and thereby injuring Wittoo Crushnajee. He was fined Rs. 7, and the amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

THEFT AT MATHEW-ROAD.—Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, solicitor, High Court, residing at Mathew-road, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of sixteen currency notes of Rs. 5 each from his cupboard during his absence from home, and while his house was in the charge of his servants.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Haroon Sulliman Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, on two separate charges, of theft of property, consisting of wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 27-7, belonging to two persons. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—On Saturday evening next the amateur theatrical party of H. M. S. Ruby will give an entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre in aid of the Orphan Schools. The farce "The Area Belle" will be performed, and will be followed by a series of songs in character, duets, stump-speeches, dances, &c. The object for which the entertainment has been got up is an excellent one, and we hope there will be a large audience.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—Charles Maclure, a vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of quitting the Government, Workhouse without permission from the governor by escaping over the wall, on the night of the 22nd November last between 9 and 10 p. m. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE MANOCKJI NUSSERWANJI PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, at Mandvi, during the last month was 4,820. This gives a daily average attendance of 160. Of the entire number, 162 were Parsees, 640 Hindus, 65 Christians, 57 Jews, and 2,036 Mahomedans. The new admissions during the month were 947, or 144 less than in the preceding month. As usual, the largest number of cases treated were fevers and diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems. Cases of intermittent and remitent fevers, which had numbered 163 in the preceding month, declined to 134 last month.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on view of the body of a new-born male child. Deceased was found lying on the side of the Bhundarwada-road, Mahim, against the wall of a compound on Saturday morning last, whence it was removed to the foundling hospital at Mazagon, where it died two hours after admission. The following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of the new-born male child was caused by its having been exposed on the road-side and deserted after its birth by some person or persons, to the jurors unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

H. H. THE CHIEF OF JAMKHUNDEE.—His Highness Ramchundra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhundee, left Mahableshwur on Sunday morning, and was expected at Poona the same night. The Chief will stay at "Flora Villa," on the Bund-road, during his short stay: after which he will, it is said, proceed to Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA CITY MAGISTRACY.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Harrison, late Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, is to be appointed City Magistrate in place of Mr. Plunkett, appointed Cantonment Magistrate.—*Id.*

THE RAJA OF KOLHAPORE.—We hear that the Bombay Government have sent a reply to the petitioners, praying that the Raja be given in charge of his mother, that they will soon take steps for inquiring into the matter.—*Id.*

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO DR. KIELHORN.—There was an interesting meeting held last Saturday afternoon in the Library Hall of the Deccan College. Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, Professor K. L. Chattre, Mr. V. A. Modak, and a number of the College students were present. Mr. Oxenham, the Principal, first addressed the meeting, recapitulating the valuable services rendered by Dr. Kielhorn in the cause of Sanskrit literature, and in the administration of the Deccan College. The principal speakers were Messrs. V. S. Apte, G. N. Kelkar, and Chantaman Shastri Thatte, one and all of whom expressed their sincere regre at the approaching departure of the learned Doctor. Dr. Kielhorn replied in very feeling terms, warmly thanking those present on the occasion, and expressing regret that he is obliged to leave India, though, the learned gentleman added, that he was going to join a distinguished European University. Whatever may have been my failings, continued Dr. Kielhorn, I have always used my utmost endeavours to take a lively interest in your welfare, and the welfare of the natives in general. Rose-water and *pan-supari* were then distributed: after which the meeting dispersed.—*Id.*

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAM BARGE MUDLARK AND A PROW.

A MARINE COURT assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain W. G. Crocket, late I. N., to conduct the investigation into the circumstances connected with the collision which took place on the 31st October last between the Port Trust steam hopper barge Mudlark and a prow, which resulted in the death of a native passenger on board the latter. Mr. R. V. Hearn, solicitor to Government, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government.

The following evidence was recorded :—

Bappoo Ali, examined by Mr. Hearn, deposed.—I am the tindal of the Mudlark. She is a boat made for carrying mud, and belongs to the Port Trust. She goes by steam, and is of 400 tons burden. I have not passed any examination, and hold no certificate. I have a certificate of character from the P. and O. Company. I remember the day when the Mudlark collided with a prow. It was on a Monday about a month ago. My vessel was loaded with mud, near the Prince's Dock, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; and I then proceeded towards Oorun under steam. I went towards Oorun, and discharged the mud near Oorun. I then turned round to come towards Bombay. As I came near a beacon I stopped the boat, as there were some stones in the discharging door of the Mudlark. It was about half past 5, or a quarter to 6, when I stopped. I sent down two men to see why the door would not come up. I came down from the bridge and stood close to the place where the men went down to give them orders. I could see the men from where I was, in the water in the boat. There is always water in the boat up to the height of a man. It was dusk. There was a stormy breeze blowing from Bombay. It was flood tide. I was looking after the men for about half an hour until they cleared the door. The men then came up. There are 7 men besides myself on board. Four men were working at the chain for the purpose of closing the doors, and a secunny was keeping a look-out. There are myself, another tindal, and 4 calassies and 2 secunnies under me, and there is an engineer, and a tindal and 2 firemen under the engineer. Abdool Rahman was the secunny on the look-out. The engineer and his men were all in the engine-room. I came to know of the prow at the time of the collision. When I first saw the prow, she was about 5 fathoms off my boat. I heard the secunny call out "daman." The prow came from the direction of the Apollo-bunder, and was heading for Prow-pir. When I first saw her I thought she would not have cleared us. She was quite close to the boat and keeping to "ghose," and therefore we called out to go to "daman." I thought she would collide with us if she kept to "ghose." She had one sail. I could see the men on board her. The Mudlark was still at this time, and not moving at all. The engines had been stopped for about 10 or 12 minutes. The prow nearly passed the bows of the Mudlark when her stern came into collision with the bows of the Mudlark. I was standing aft at the time. I did not feel much shock. The tiller of the bow was broken. The prow went straight on. I did not see the two men fall out of the prow. I saw the two men in the water immediately after the collision. The two men were clinging to our bows, and I and a calassie, Mahomed Ali, took them up. At 6 o'clock, 5 or 10 minutes before the collision, we lit our lamps, when it was dusk. A calassie, Mahomed Ali, lighted them. On the following day at noon I made a report. After I made the report I learnt the police had been to make inquiries. I made a report to Captain Houston.

Examined by the Court.—If the Mudlark was steaming through the water, we could not work at the doors to clear them, because the suction would be too great. There were two doors not closed at the time of the collision. A prow could have been seen at the time of the collision at the distance of 100 or 200 fathoms. The bow of the Mudlark was pointing towards Mazagon. The secunny called out about 2 minutes before the collision. I saw the prow on the port side of the Mudlark before the collision. The prow was close handed.

Tookaram Crishnajee deposed.—I am a calassie. I belong to the prow named Doolub. I do not remember her number. I remember the day of the collision, about a month ago. We went to a native craft to bring some men ashore outside the middle ground battery. We took 40 men on board. After taking men on board we sailed up the harbour to try and make the Prince's Dock. We started from the native craft at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. We saw the steamer we collided against at about 6 o'clock. It was dusk then, not quite dark. We had lamps on board, but they were not lighted because it was not lamp-lighting time. The steamer was about 100 feet off when we first saw her. We were going slowly through the water. The wind was blowing from the north, a moderate breeze. It was ebb tide. We had one sail set. The sail was set on the starboard side. I was placed at the bows to look after the sail. Two of the men were at the sheet, one was at the tiller. There was another man sitting by him at the time. The tindal was at the tiller. A calassie, Dajee, was sitting with the tindal. We were 5 of us altogether. We passed through much shipping on our way. When I first saw the steamer she was moving through the water. She had no light then. She was going towards the Prince's Dock. She was going fast, full speed. She was bearing towards the starboard side of our bow when I first saw her. We called out to the steamer to go to "daman," but the steamer came on and struck us on the starboard side near the stern. I saw some men at the bows of the steamer before the collision. I obtained no answer from them. I called out three or four times. Another calassee with me also called out. After the collision the tindal and others on board the prow shouted out. I remained where I was after the collision took place. Two men from our prow fell into the water. They were sitting aft. Our helm was broken and our prow stopped. The top of the rudder was broken off. The steamer only hit us once, and the bows of the steamer struck the top part of the rudder. The steamer is much bigger than our prow. Our prow went to "daman" when the steamer collided with her. The steamer went on after striking us. She did not stop at all. She went within hail of us, and then stopped. She took on board the men that had fallen into the water. The steamer turned astern, and then took the men on board. The men were in the water about two hours. I saw the men in the water all that time from the bows of my boat. The men were at the distance of 7 or 8 feet from the prow. We were engaged in taking in sail, and there was no one to assist in taking the men on board. The men called out to us. We had no small boat or any long rope. I did not pick up the men, the steamer did. The steamer then came alongside our prow and put the two men on board our prow. The prow was then towed by the steamer to the Prince's Dock. Our prow was disabled, and the rudder was injured. It was quite dark, and the steamer did not light her lights before she had taken us in tow. I heard only 2 men fell into the water; they were my tindal and one calassee. On the following day I heard the people say on the bunder that one of the coolies was missing.

Examined by the Court.—When we saw the steamer she was coming towards us. We could do nothing to get out of her way, as the wind was light. I did not hear the tindal of the Mudlark ask our tindal if all the men were right after the collision. Inquiries were made after the collision, and the muccadum of the coolies said his men were all right.

Mr. Hearn said that he was sorry the tindal of the prow would not be forthcoming, as he had gone to his native country.

After some further evidence had been taken, the inquiry was adjourned to Saturday, the 17th instant.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

APPLICATION TO INTERCEPT A DIVIDEND.

MULLA ISSABHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN *vs.* DYAL RUTTONSEY AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff some time ago obtained a decree against the defendant Walljee Khengar, but the decree had not yet been satisfied. It appeared that defendant was possessed of a share in the Bombay Insurance Company, now in liquidation, on which certain dividends remained to be paid. Mr. Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied to his Lordship in chambers to-day for a rule *nisi* requiring Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, liquidator of the Bombay Insurance Company, to shew cause why he should not pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,000, now in his hands, belonging to the defendant Walljee Khengar, in respect of two distributions of Rs. 400 each and two of Rs. 100 each for the share held by him in the company; and why the costs of and incidental to this order should not be added to the amount of the decree passed against Walljee Khengar. His Lordship ordered as applied for.

NUISANCE AT THE GRANT BUILDINGS.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs in this suit seek to obtain an injunction against Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, alleged to be the actual proprietor of the Nicol Mill at Colaba, and Kissonram Ramanand, the agent of Mr. Ahmedbhoy in the purchase of the mill, restraining them from working the mill in such a manner as to cause nuisance or annoyance to the plaintiffs' tenants in the Grant Buildings at Colaba.

The plaint stated that the mill premises run parallel and opposite to the eastern block of Grant Buildings, the wall of the mill building being only nineteen yards distant from the wall of the Grant Buildings. The defendants commenced to work the mill on the 10th December, 1880, and since the 29th of that month it had been at work all day, Sundays included, causing an intolerable nuisance to the plaintiffs' tenants residing at the Grant Buildings. The noise caused by the machinery and gear in the mill rendered conversation except in a loud voice almost inaudible in a great number of the rooms of the eastern block, and the smoke, dust, cotton fluff, and cotton flakes, which issued from the mill in large quantities, were carried directly into the plaintiffs' premises when the wind blew from the south and south-west (these being the prevailing winds in Bombay), and materially affected the comfort, enjoyment, and health of the tenants. The plaint also complained of the smells issuing from the mill premises. The defendants, in their written statement, generally denied the truth of the allegations contained in the plaint, submitting that, even if true, the plaintiffs were now debarred from seeking relief.

The defendants some time ago took out a summons, requiring the plaintiffs to shew cause why they should not give inspection of certain documents mentioned in their affidavit of documents, which, however, the plaintiffs claimed as privileged documents on the ground that they were obtained under the advice and at the instance of their solicitors for the purposes of the litigation between the parties. The summons was argued before his Lordship in chambers on Friday last, and to-day, when from the statements of counsel it appeared that the documents in question consisted of minutes by the tenants of Grant Buildings on the nuisances from which they suffered, engineers' and medical reports, &c. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the plaintiffs, shewed cause against the summons; while Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, supported it on behalf of the defendants. His Lordship held that it was immaterial whether the documents were procured by the plaintiffs or by the solicitors, if they were obtained for the purposes of the litigation; and the summons was dismissed. His Lordship considered that the question was an arguable one, and the costs were therefore directed to be costs in the cause, the hearing of which has been fixed for the first Friday after the Christmas vacation.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN DOCTORS.

DR. HORMUSJEE DOSABHOY PESIKAKA *vs.* DR. ARDASIR JAMSETJEE BHAJIWALLA.

THE plaintiff in this case sues to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages by reason of the defamatory language used by the defendant. The suit was in his Lordship's board to-day, but being a disputed cause, was transferred to the list of long causes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay. April 1, 1881.

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Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
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Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
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FRENCH & GERMAN WINES.
(Suitable for the Hot Season.)

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HAUT SAUTERNE	24	0	25	12
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CHABLIS LA MOUTONNE	26	12	28	12
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Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 37 0
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STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
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Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2-star Brandy	,, 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy	,, 23 0	..
Do. Brandy *** 3-star	,, 32 0	..
CLARETS, From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0
Les Canons	,, 18 0	,, 20 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Divian	,, 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 20 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 20 0	..
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 0	
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	,, 3 0	
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MUNICH EXPORT BEER, from the brewery of Count Pappinheim (1 doz. qts.)	,, 6 8	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
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Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS:—TR. ACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firm in India.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLNI—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIRRESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869.
V. R.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.
Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without an of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.
Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengallee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co., E. Plomer & Co.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, ENGINE, BOILER, AXLES, WROUGHT AND STEEL IRON, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS to sell by public auction at their several factories the following articles on the undernoted days :—

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., at their Byculla Factory, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

One 5 H. P. semi-portable engine, multitubular boiler, 4in.—6in. dia. and 16 feet long, nut shaping and ordinary shaping machines, screwing and stone-breaking machines, platelayers, lorries, rolled decked beams, steel rails, earthernware pipes, small boiler, Tangye's special pump, road roller, iron plates and scrap, &c., &c.

Also on the same day at 3 p. m., at their branch Store and Factory, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

One horizontal brick and tile-making machine, crushing rollers, pug mill and brick making, can be worked by an eight H. P. engine, second-hand, but just put in good order.

One hand-power brick and tile-making machine, second hand, but just put in good order, both machines made by Clayton & Co.

One large travelling overhead crane with strong 10 ton crab winch attached, and chain and block complete, 28 feet span and 14-6 high.

One 2-ton travelling jib crane in first-class order, steel axles, plates, springs, tyres, cast iron pillars and sundry scrap iron, &c., &c.

The above are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned—

About 150 tons rejected Cardiff coals ex s.s. Boyse.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th December, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAFTERS AND FIREWOOD.

Under instructions from F. H. De Britto, Esq., the receiver of the Estate of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandoopwalla, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 a.m, sell by public auction, at Bhandoop Distillery, Bhandoop, about 7,000 rafters and 2,000 candies of firewood. Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed within two days from the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 double barrel B. L. C. F. Rifle with rebounding locks in case with implements complete by E. M. Reilly.

1 double barrel B. L. C. F. hammerless gun in case with implements complete by Adams and Co.

BONA-FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Cumballa-hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, black and gilt pier glasses and brackets, crockery and glassware, carpets, marble pillars, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, bronze, kerosine lamps, &c., complete, English brass and iron bedsteads, first-rate cromos, rich table ornaments, handsome China and glass vases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. E. Fox, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

By permission the property of Lieut.-Colonel J. Sexton.

An English-built boat shaped Barouche, newly done up, with a pair of fast trotting grey Arab Horses and set of English plated mounted double harness. The Barouche also forms a close carriage.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th December, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 8th, 9th and 10th December, 1881, Messers. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises the properties hereinafter described, at the times hereinafter mentioned, at the instance of Janardhan Gopall, Esquire, the Mortgagee thereof, and on account and risk of Rahimbhoy Alladin bhoy, Esquire :—

Lot No. I.—On THURSDAY, the 8th at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohla Cross-lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1046, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the temple of the Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane.

Lot No. II.—On THURSDAY, the 8th, at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the warehouse and building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Isreal Mohla Cross-lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1035, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 90 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said house of the said Rahimbhoy Allandinbhoy and partly by the said temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane, and on the north by a passage.

Lot No. III.—On THURSDAY, the 8th, at 5 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of Shamjee Hassajee-street, commonly called Khoja Mohla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 942 and 1,458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hassajee-street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane.

Lot No. IV.—On FRIDAY, the 9th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hassajee-street, containing by admeasurement 416 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2[illegible], 27, and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee-street, on the west partly by the house of Assabibi, partly by the temple of the Mochi caste, and partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Fazul Kassum, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Lot No. V.—On SATURDAY, the 10th, at 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at or on the west side of Omercarri first row, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Moeloorkhan Noorkhan and others, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Oomercarry first row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Manji Lalljee, and on the south by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachaghandi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. JANARDHAN and HORMUSJEE, attorneys for the said mortgagee, or to the undersigned, at their office in Meadow-street.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1881.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction at the Arthur Crawford Market on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1881, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting Squatters' Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine-road Fish and Mutton Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 1882 only, i. e., from 1st January to 31st December, 1882. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th December, 1881.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGA[illegible]ARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and re-furnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay ; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW,
PARIS, RUE MESLAY. BOMBAY. LYONS, PLACE D'HELVETIE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

The "Aux Villes de France" reputation is so widely known in the Bombay Presidency that commendation is unnecessary.

Meiffre, Neveu & Cie., after prolonged and careful attention in conjunction with their Continental Houses, have succeeded in providing their Constituents with all the

LATEST FRENCH NOVELTIES AND FASHIONS,
Both in Millinery and Dress-making.

THE MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS Are under experienced first-class Assistants, and only the best workmanship is guaranteed.

PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

AMONGST the social observances of Christmas and the New Year the interchange of presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent imports have special reference to articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

RESIDENTS AND VISITORS TO BOMBAY

Are respectfully solicited to pay our SHOW-ROOM a visit, and inspect our large collection of NOVELTIES, many of which have never before been seen in Bombay. Our stock comprises :

JEWELLERY of every description, of the latest fashion and design, and all the novelties recently produced in the best home and foreign markets.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—Watches in gold and silver of every description, clocks and time-pieces, in marble, wood or richly gilt

ELECTRO-PLATE.—We would draw particular attention to our large and varied stock of electro-plate.

The LAMBETH FAIENCE, or Doulton and Stiffware, are amongst the latest novelties, and are very much in use in England.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
Rampart Row, Bombay,
Next door to National Bank ;
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the *"Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,"* 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs ; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body ; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance ; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific ; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy ; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known ; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovatine Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice :—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners ; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA :—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co. ; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espeechly, Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

ICE ! ICE !! ICE !!!

S. ROSE & CO., THE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE, WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEWCONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

ELEVATOR

For sucurely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ..Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .. ..Net cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..Net cash Rs. 275.

Messes. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. .. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed manufactures Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c. ..Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .. .. „ 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling .. .. ..Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 0

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .. ..Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining .. .. .. „ 160 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA KURRACHEE LUCKNOW BENARES
BOMBAY POONAH CAWNPORE LAHORE
MADRAS AGRA DELHI DARJEELING
and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
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JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery :—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.

Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A.-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.

No. 15, Re. 1-8 ; No. 18, Rs. 2-8 ;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0 ; No. 19, Rs. 3-0 ;

Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	„ 125,	„	2
Florida Water	„ 140½,	„	1
Violet Vinegar	„ 160,	„	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance, No. 374, 8as. ; No. 375, 12as. ; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1 ;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,

Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3 ; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.

Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship ; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET,
POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50 ; keyless, Rs. 50 ; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50 ; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50 ; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND,
Price 8 annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable ; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary afflicton, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., 4s.6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend : they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay ; B.S. MADON & Co., Bombay : BARRIE & Co., Madras ; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYELL, Allahabad ; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi ; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta ; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR DE ROO'S Medicines.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
PAID UP.....................£100,000.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in STETTIN.
CAPITAL....................Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... „ 4,50,000

THE "HANSEATIC" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in HAMBURG.
CAPITAL....................M. 60,00,000

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Ships in Harbour, on most favourable terms.

LA CONFIANCE.
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN PARIS.)
CAPITAL ....Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........ „ 50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 20,00,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in PARIS (Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000.

THE "ITALIA" in GENOA (Italy), LIMITED, and the "HELVETIA" in ST. GALL (Switzerland), LIMITED, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Reserve Fund Rs. 9,20,000.) ....Rs. 72,00,000.

THE MANNHEIM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in MANNHEIM (Germany), CAPITAL ....Rs. 30,00,000

THE "AGRIPPINA" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in COLOGNE, (Germany) Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL ....M. 30,00,000

All facilities and most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.....................£[illegible]
„ 1880.....................£[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865..........£1,192,476 7 11 | 1875..........£2,239,437 10 9
1870..........£1,924,042 3 5 | 1880..........£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following points of this old established office :—

FUNDS.—These now considerably exceed FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLION STERLING, and are larger than those of any British Office transacting business in India. Detailed statements showing the nature of the Investment are published annually.

ANNUAL REVENUE.—This has now reached EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

CLAIMS.—The amount paid annually to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders is upwards of HALF-A-MILLION STERLING.

NEW BUSINESS.—Since 1865 the yearly New Assurances of the Company have exceeded ONE MILLION STERLING,—a result maintained by no other British Office for so many years in succession.

RATES.—These have lately been considerably reduced at most ages and will be found moderate. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience,—now of considerable extent—nor by the most recent investigation into the mortality of European lives in India.

FACILITIES FOR ASSURANCE.—The Local Boards are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head office, and arrangements can be made for Medical Examinations in any part of India.

Forms of proposals, &c., and every information may be obtained on application.

Bombay Branch Office, 14, Rampart Row.

GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary,

Madras Office—

BINNY & CO., Chief Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

PRESIDENT :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............................. £2,000,000.
WHEREOF PAID-UP.................................. £450,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IRRESPECTIVE OF CAPITAL AND RESERVES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1879.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.................. £3,062,174 6 2
ANNUITY FUND.............................. £371,273 19 1

Note.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially vested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligation of the Fire Department.

EXTRACT FROM THE FINANCE CHRONICLE AND INSURANCE CIRCULAR.

THE report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitle the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century : every year has been a record of steady progress and honourable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,310, yielding in annual premium £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year of £269,608, which is disposed as follows : a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share ; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made ; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
Local Board of Directors :
J. C. Macgregor, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. Morgan, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—RISKS on NATIVE LIVES are accepted on TERMS CASH.

For Forms, &c., apply to Messrs. JOHN FLEMING & Co., or W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, an remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint theirown Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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